FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EEC ASKED TO RECONSIDER EMBARGO ON ARGENTINA

PA200107 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- The Latin American Parliament today asked the European Economic Community to reconsider the embargo on commercial negotations with Argentina. The request was made by the parliament's president, Gilberto Avila Botta.

[Begin Avila recording] Already serious situations are being observed, mainly in the suspension of shipments of meat and wheat and the absence of cargo vessels needed by Argentina and which are presently in European ports.

The political organization of greatest authority and importance in the EEC is the European Parliament. Therefore we, its Latin American colleagues, have asked for its cooperation in obtaining the suspension of the blockade in order to avoid serious economic difficulties to Argentina as result of an international political problem such as that of the Malvinas Islands. [end recording]

Avila Botta added that in view of the situation Argentina is now facing, the parliament's directors will meet soon in Lima to review commercial and political topics.

ANDEAN PACT ELECTS NEW BOARD 17 APRIL

PY172300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 17 Apr (AFP) -- The Andean Pact, which is an organization under the Cartagena Accord, elected a new board here today that will start operating on 1 July 1982.

The new board is made up of Edgar Millares Reyes of Bolivia, Edgardo Moncaryo Jumenez of Colombia and Pedro Carmona Estanga of Venezuela, who was a member of the outgoing board.

The outgoing members are Peruvian Ambassador Jose de la Puente and Educadorean economist Washington Herrera, who were thanked for their services.

HAIG RECEIVES COUNTERPROPOSAL; DEPARTS 19 APR

Haig-Costa Mendez Meeting

PY191339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1327 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez has reported that the final stages of the second round of negotiations started at 1015 with the same differences as early this morning, alluding to the new negotiations by the work groups headed by Foreign Minister Costa Mendez and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Before the start of the new round, Foreign Minister Costa Mendez held a briefing with President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, who is in his official office at Case Rosada.

Costa Mendez Briefs Galtieri

PY191631 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has returned to the situation room where he is continuing to study, with the rest of the Argentine negotiators, the meetings with Haig after briefing the president on the negotiations held with the U.S. secretary of state.

Haig Has Document

PY191749 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1740 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (NA) -- Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez has revealed at Government House that Secretary of State Alexander Haig "is carrying a document containing a series of ideas for the eventual solution of the conflict with Great Britain."

Baltierrez also said that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez is going to pick up Haig at 1515 to accompany him to the Ezeiza Airport.

Daily Reports Counterproposal

PY191415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (AFP) -- The newspaper CLARIN of this capital today said that Argentina has submitted a counterproposal for resolving the conflict over the Malvinas which is being studied by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The daily's report, which up to now has been neither denied nor confirmed by officials, says that a joint government between Argentina and Great Britain would be the formula for avoiding an armed conflict.

The counterproposal will reportedly guarantee the Argentine presence in the archipelago (which was occupied by Argentine troops on 2 April) and guarantee that the legal terms of sovereignty will be discussed later within the framework of negotiations in a way which will avert pretexts or procrastinations, the newspaper added.

The report, which cites well-informed sources, states that the Argentine-British government would have a council made up of representatives from the two countries and of the islanders, and that there would also be a binational police force.

Argentina would continue controlling communications and supply the essentials to the archipelago. The issue of sovereignty would be negotiated within concrete periods of time by the United Nations.

The United States, which sent Haig to mediate in the crisis, would also play the role of supervisor within the framework of this agreement.

According to the newspaper, one of the latest proposals made by the U.S. secretary of state and which was rejected by the Argentine Government was that the United States would not act as a guarantor of a possible agreement but as part of the agreement.

## Haig Departure Statement

PY192038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- A few minutes before leaving Argentina for Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig read at the Ezeiza International Airport a statement in which he reasserts his confidence in the possibility of achieving a peaceful solution to the South Atlantic dispute.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"I have a short statement to make before my departure. On Thursday when I returned to Buenos Aires I brought with me new ideas that were the basis of the extensive meetings I held with Argentine Government officials. Other ideas have developed during my stay.

"After more than 3 days of exhaustive analysis, the Argentine position has been further defined and specified. We have now concluded this stage of our task. I am going to submit the results for the British Government's consideration and I return to Washington to report to President Reagan.

"We continue to firmly believe in the urgent need for a diplomatic solution in the South Atlantic on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 502 which is consistent with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter. These are the guidelines we have adhered to since we started these efforts. I am convinced more than ever that a war in the South Atlantic would be a major catastrophe, and in fact time is running out on us."

## FOREIGN MINISTER ON HAIG VISIT RESULTS

PY200056 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has stated that all the efforts toward a peaceful solution of the conflict with Great Britain count on the possibility of a limited time period during which the various alternatives will be studied and negotiated; alternatives required by the final solution of the question and leading to a speedy, full and assured recognition of Argentine sovereignty in the region. The minister read the preceding statement during a meeting with numerous Argentine and foreign newsmen, held in the golden room of San Martin Palace. The text of the statement is as follows:

"The U.S. secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, visited Buenos Aires from 16 to 19 April with the intention of contributing to a peaceful solution of the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain in the South Atlantic.

"During successive meetings the various positions initially brought forward by the visitor were thus analyzed, as well as the ideas which those positions called forth from Argentine officials. In this manner we tried to find acceptable bases for putting an end to the conflict. The Argentine position has always been conciliatory and peaceful and even now Argentina has shown its will to negotiate, despite the real and obvious threat of an armed attack. Its position has not changed. It is based on the principles of the UN Charter and pertinent UN resolutions.

"The ideas put forth by the Argentine Government, in the spirit and with the will to exhaust all efforts toward a peaceful solution count on the possibility of a limited period of time during which the various alternatives will be studied and negotiated; alternatives required for the final solution of the question and leading to a speedy, full and assured recognition of Argentine sovereignty in the region."

GENERAL LAMI DOZO ON WORK DOCUMENT ON FALKLANDS

PY191710 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (NA) -- Gen Basilio Lami Dozo, commander in chief of the air force, has revealed that the negotiations with Haig are going to produce a "work document" setting the bases for negotiating the Anglo-Argentine crisis but warned that "the limit of any negotiation is when some event breaking up the negotiation takes place."

"The arrival of the (British) fleet could be such an event," said Lami Dozo at Ezeiza Airport where he said farewell to his counterparts of the Americas who attended an inter-continental conference here.

The commander of the Argentine Air Force said to reporters that the "final draft" of this work document is being written in the meetings being held by the Reagan envoy with officials of San Martin Palace.

Lami Dozo emphasized, however, that "Argentine sovereignty is not a subject of discussion. Sovereignty is not under discussion."

Asked about the latest events in the conflict with Great Britain, Lami Dozo said that the work groups met to prepare the final draft of the document which General Haig is going to take, "I do not know if to London or Washington."

"I could not say whether we are closer to peace or war," he said in answer to a question, but added that "we are coming closer to a solution with the assistance of the United States but preserving Argentine interests."

Asked if he discussed this with the commanders of the air forces of the continent, he said that he held conversations "with every one of them" and "I found a real consensus and support" from them. He said: "Particularly a great deal of understanding for the Argentine attitude and position."

He said that he did not know if the military junta was going to hold another meeting with General Haig and that he was returning to his command at noon to meet with the air force commanders to brief them on the latest events.

He said he had no official information about the time of departure of the U.S. secretary of state, but said that "I believe he is leaving today." He reiterated that he did not know whether he was leaving for "London or Washington."

Asked if the negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the conflict are going to continue, Lami Dozo said that "the limit of any negotiation is when an event breaking up the negotiation takes place." He said: "The arrival of the (British) fleet could be such an event."

Asked if the document Haig will be carrying could cause him to return to Argentina, he said that "this is an imponderable which cannot be predicted."

Regarding the air blockade ordered by Great Britain to complement the naval blockade of the islands, he said: "There is no such air blockade," because an air blockade must be approved by the International Civil Aviation Organization "and this has not from any point of view been approved." He added: "It has not even endorsed it. Besides, Argentina is the only country in a position to carry out an air blockade in this zone."

Asked about provisions in view of a possible failure of Haig's mission, he said that a call for the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) "is a possibility as a next step."

In this regard he explained that the commanders of the air forces of the different countries "have different situations than we have here," therefore accepting a call for a meeting of TIAR "is indeed a problem for those governments." He added: "But according to information I have from the Foreign Ministry, there would undoubtedly be a consensus regarding the possibility for calling a meeting of TIAR."

Regarding the lack of official information regarding the negotiations, he said: "do not doubt that there will be a communique as extensive as necessary for the public to really know what the situation is."

About the call for a meeting of political leaders to brief them on the situation scheduled for tomorrow, he said that "this situation started on 2 April," emphasizing that "they should be kept informed on what steps have been taken and the results obtained."

He said: "It seems to me that it is necessary for those who have responsibilities toward society to know perfectly well what is being done and what is happening."

Asked if we are moving toward a peaceful or warlike solution of the conflict, he said that "the only solution I advocate is the one in accordance with Argentine policies, that the Malvinas are part of its territory."

Asked if the U.S. secretary of state had recognized Argentine sovereignty over those territories, he said: "As far as I know this issue was not discussed."

In answer to a question, Lami Dozo said: "If I am on the islands I do not have to discuss sovereignty."

He added: "I am going to tell the Argentine people what I have said on different occasions: to remain calm; that the solutions are going to be those allowing us to reach the political objectives and, of course with, less cost for the Argentine Republic."

He then said: "But if it is necessary to have another type of cost, we will have no doubts when confronting it."

In conclusion, the air force commander alluded to the psychological action being carried out by the British about a "hypothetical rapprochement with the Eastern bloc."

OAS AMBASSADOR CALLS MEETING OF TIAR SIGNATORIES

PY200224 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentina today denounced the existence of a situation "that endangers peace in the Americas," as the result of the movement of British warships toward the South Atlantic, and requested a meeting of Americas' foreign ministers to consider the danger.

The OAS Permanent Council was called to meet tomorrow to study the request made by Argentina through a note addressed to the OAS Permanent Council president, Uruguayan Ambassador Francisco Bustillo. The following is the text of that note:

I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to denounce the grave situation being created by the presence and advance of the British fleet, including nuclear submarines and other nuclear elements, within the zone referred to in Article 4 of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR], with a declared intimidatory and belligerent attitude against the Republic of Argentina, its continental and insular territories, and its population.

This serious and imminent threat to use force made by an extracontinental power, in addition to the formally established naval blockade, poses a situation that endangers peace and security in the Americas, and affects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina. Such a situation leaves my country with no other alternative than to immediately adopt measures indispensable to its self-defense under provisions of the UN Charter, the OAS Charter and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

In my notes of 1 April and 9 April which I sent to Your Excellency for information of the Permanent Council, and in the address of Argentina's foreign minister to the Permanent Council on 5 April, my government fully apprised the other governments of the Americas of the background of this grave situation, of the rights my country has over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and of my country's continuous desire to arrive at a peaceful, just and negotiated solution to this conflict.

Therefore, my government requests that, in accordance with Articles 6 and 13 of TIAR, the consultative organ be convened as provided for by Article 70 of the permanent council's regulations for the purpose of considering the measures that can appropriately be adopted for the maintenance of peace and security in the continent.

In view of the extreme seriousness of the current situation, I have the honor of requesting, in compliance with instructions from my government, that Your Excellency call a special session of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States as early as possible to act in conformity with this request and that the Permanent Council be provisionally constituted as a consultative organ in accordance with Article 1 of the treaty.

(Signed) Raul Quijano, Argentine Permanent Ambassador.

BLACKOUT SCHEDULED IN BAHIA BLANCA 20 APR

PY200726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1117 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, Argentina, 18 Apr (AFP) -- The commander of the powerful V Corps, which is stationed in the city of Bahia Blanca, has ordered a blackout in this city from 2130 local time (0030 GMT) to 2200 (0100 GMT) on Tuesday, it was officially reported today.

The exercise, which has been coordinated by the Civil Defense Board, is designed to have the southern city of Bahia Blanca adequately prepared for any emergency.

Similar exercises have been carried out in other cities of the Argentine southern coast and it has been said -- although there has been no official confirmation until now -- that a blackout could also be carried out in Buenos Aires.

FOUR DOCTORS LEAVE FOR FALKLANDS 20 APRIL

PY200725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0340 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Four doctors of the Public Health and Environment Ministry today departed from Jorge Newbery Airport for the Malvinas Islands pursuant to the health support plan which was announced recently.

They are: Mario Lazar Bellico, Augusto Pablo Sandoval, Jose Hector Soria and Oscar Ricardo Rojas, who are staff doctors at national hospitals. At the airport they were seen off by Dr Cesar Leppen, national director of health institutions.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS BRIEFED ON FALKLANDS EVENTS

PY200304 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0026 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- During a prolonged meeting, the interior minister, Maj Gen Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean, informed the provincial governors on the alternatives arising out of Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

On this occasion, General Saint Jean made the following statement to journalists:

"We are going to talk with the governors fundamentally on the Malvinas topic. We're going to inform them of all that has happened up to this point, so that they in return can spread information to the interior of the country about the situation in those islands, and also so they can take back tranquillity and the assurance that the flag which waves on the Malvinas Islands, the national flag, will remain ours."

According to what we were able to learn, the minister began by telling the provincial chiefs of aspects related to the central topic and of the negotiations which the mission headed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig completed in Buenos Aires.

MOTHERS OF PLAZA DE MAYO DEMAND FREEING OF SONS

PY161830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1324 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Apr (AFP) -- The banners which the mothers of the Plaza de Mayo were carrying here today read: The Malvinas (Falklands) are Argentine and so are the missing persons. As they do every week, the mothers met silently in front of the Casa Rosada (government palace).

One of the demonstrators, whose son disappeared 5 years ago, stated that now that they (the military) have freed the Malvinas (Falklands) we want them to free our sons and daughters.

Youngsters, seemingly belonging to an extreme right faction, distributed pamphlets around the plaza while chanting "Argentina, Argentina." They thus forced the discreet security forces to disperse them but the police managed this easily and without any incidents.

UCR LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA200310 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The defense of the Malvinas Islands is the number-one priority of all the political parties that until 2 April opposed the Argentine military government. This statement was made to Radio Havana by Enrique Vanoli, political secretary of the national committee of the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

In a telephone interview from Buenos Aires to this radio station, Vanoli said that Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is not negotiable and that once this confrontation with British imperialism is over, the Argentines must maintain the great unity achieved today to solve the serious internal problems of the country.

After saying that he does not have great hopes for the mediation of the U.S. Government because that government resembles Margaret Thatcher's in Great Britain, Vanoli noted that the OAS and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty are being put to a test.

The Argentine political leader said the legitimate recovery of the Malvinas -- grabbed by the British from Argentina almost 150 years ago -- will be strengthened with the efforts of the Argentine people and with Latin American solidarity.

Vanoli rejected the U.S. proposal for establishing a three-nation government in the Malvinas and said that the Argentine military will realize that without the people and without unity it will not be possible to defend sovereignty over the Malvinas or to recover the prestige that Argentina once had in Latin America and the world.

## LATIN AMERICAN SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS ISSUE REPORTED

### Allende Reports on Tour

PY200728 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Apr (TELAM) -- The first political leader who returned from a mission abroad to explain Argentina's position on the Malvinas, Christian Democrat [PDC] Jose Antonio Allende, confirmed here today that Venezuela, Ecuador, the Latin American PDC and the Latin American public at large fully support Argentina.

At the end of a tour of Venezuela and Ecuador, where he met with the respective presidents, foreign ministers and political leaders, Allende said that he could give assurances that if Argentina requested an OAS meeting to consider application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, it would obtain a large majority.

During the tour he began on Tuesday and ended yesterday, Allende met in Caracas with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano Velasco, cabinet ministers, leaders of the ruling Social Christian Party (COPEI), PDC leaders and with former President Carlos Andres Perez, leader of the opposition Democratic Action Party. In Ecuador, Allende met with President Oswaldo Hurtado and with other Ecuadorean Government officials.

Unrestricted support for Argentina was expressed in both countries both by official sources and by the public, Allende said. In addition to outlining the Argentine position on the conflict to the respective governments, Allende also gave numerous press interviews and conferences.

### Bolivian Document

PY192359 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] News coming from New York reports the great unease caused in diplomatic circles by the statements made by the former ambassador of Chile before the United Nations, Raul Bastan, wherein the latter expressed disagreement with Argentina's reaffirmation of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. According to a national news agency, diplomatic observers indicated that Bastan wants to support Great Britain's colonialism and, as ambassador of the United Nations [as heard], he cannot ignore the resolutions relating to colonialism issued by the organization on different opportunities.

In the second place, it should be noted that news from La Paz, Bolivia indicates that that country is sponsoring the signature of a joint document by the member countries of the Andean group to back Argentina's position regarding the Malvinas. Although the scope of the document proposed by Bolivia is not known, it was learned that Peru and Venezuela had given it their total support and that the foreign ministries of Colombia, and Ecuador are studying the proposal. In brief, everything appears to indicate that the criteria of the Latin American nations already tend to unite in regard to the stand and attitude they will adopt in the conflict.

Perhaps this may be gauged by the implicit rejection of the Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the proposal on his Uruguayan colleague, Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez for holding a meeting of American presidents to study the problem of the Malvinas. Belaunde Terry stated that a meeting of presidents takes a lot of time, and we are now in a decisive and urgent situation which requires more agile and constant consultations. The Peruvian president pointed out that all peace efforts are praiseworthy, referring to the convocation of the Uruguayan president, of course.

MEXICO REPORTS GDR SUPPORT ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

FL171658 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The German Democratic Republic recognizes Argentina's historic right over the Malvinas, GDR Ambassador to Mexico Peter Lorf has asserted. He said he believes the British have delayed too long in negotiating a peaceful solution to the problem and reiterated, when interviewed at the capital's airport, that his country's position with respect to the Argentine-British conflict is similar to the Mexican way of thinking that a peaceful negotiation aimed at solving the problem must be sought.

"We believe that it must be solved peacefully and not with violence," the German diplomat insisted. I opine that "it is not a matter of the superpowers playing with the future of the world with their problems, but a situation in which those who do not make every effort to seek a peaceful solution are jeopardizing the future of mankind."

He rejected the premise that the problem of the Malvinas Islands is the most critical situation faced by the world in recent years. "Despite everything," he added, "I do not like sensationalism and I believe there are many ways to find a peaceful solution."

EEC TRADE BAN INEFFECTIVE DUE TO TRADE WITH USSR

PY191747 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Trade and Security"]

[Text] Argentine trade officials must be breathing a sigh of relief that they have not taken the suggestions of would-be Western allies which have sought to discourage them from promoting heavy trade ties with the Soviet Union. What this failure to heed Western suggestions has meant is that despite the fact that the European Economic Community represents the second largest market for Argentine exports (with Latin America following in third place and the United States in fourth) economic reprisals taken against Argentina because of its armed stand against Britain on the Malvinas Islands issue have had no effect whatsoever on one of Argentina's most important traditional export: Wheat sales abroad have been virtually untouched by the EEC sanctions since Argentina sells nearly all of its exportable wheat surplus to the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, Argentina is currently selling over 80 percent of all grain exports to the Soviets. The EEC retaliatory measures should only seriously affect, in the area of grain, limited sales of maize to the Italians and of oil grains to France, Britain and Denmark. Other markets are already being sought for these products, and while the overall market is pretty soft at the moment, Argentina could very possibly, taking a bit of a beating on the price, sell soybeans to the Brazilians, who could then reexport what it imports from this country.

The fact is that 37.5 percent of Argentina's total export trade, including not only grain, but meat and non-traditional exports as well, is sold to the Soviet Union, and after the Malvinas incident, no matter what sort of eventual agreement may be reached between Argentina and Britain, the West can expect to see an even greater percentage of Argentine trade heading eastward. Russia is a safer bet for Argentine exporters, unfortunately, than the West is, since the Soviets are always apparently willing to deal if the price is right, despite the enormous differences between the two countries in the area of ideology and politics. It is quite probable that no matter what the outcome of the Malvinas dispute may be, Artentina will try harder to build up trade ties not only with the Soviets, but with non-traditional Asian and African markets which it has largely ignored in the past, as well as strengthening its links with the export markets in the rest of Latin America, which it has in the past relegated to third place in favour of Europe.

While Western Europe should definitely reconsider its hardline stance in defence of one of its members in bilateral disputes with "outsiders" in the future, both from the standpoint of more fluid trade and considering the need to maintain friendly relations throughout the West as a whole and not merely in Europe itself, Argentina should, at the same time, understand that growing links with the Soviets, be they in politics or trade, signify growing breaches in the security of the Western way of life. The fact that fears of Soviet help for Argentina in case of an armed conflict over the Malvinas Islands have been a serious consideration, which, as much as any other factor, has generated U.S. concern over the dispute, is a clear enough indication of possible dangers involved in evolving relations.

TRADE MEETING WITH U.S. CALLED 'DISAGREEABLE'

PY171331 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- The brief and untimely fourth meeting of the U.S.-Argentine mixed trade commission ended yesterday without a single pact signed or even a final declaration. The U.S. special trade representative William Brock, which arrived on Tuesday night to Argentina, was described as "disagreeable" by sources at the Argentine Trade Secretariat. The two days of talks were characterized by "sterile conversations," the sources said. In an official communique, however, Brock expressed "his personal desire and that of his government that Argentina and Great Britain can find a peaceful solution" and asked for understanding of the "delicate position of the U.S. which must negotiate between two friends." Brock kept his distance from the hundreds of foreign journalists staking out the Ministries of Economy and Foreign Relations, and made no press declarations. At a press conference following the closing meeting, undersecretary for international trade, Alfredo Esposito, said that Brock didn't bring up the European Economic Community's (EEC) ban on imports from Argentina.

MEETING WITH CARDINAL SAMORE ON BORDER DISPUTE

PY151821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Vatican City, 15 Apr (TELAM) -- Cardinal Antonio Samore, Holy Father John Paul II's representative to the papal mediation over the southern border conflict between Argentina and Chile, today met with the heads of the delegations of the two countries -- Argentine representative Carlos Ortiz de Rosas and Chilean representative Enrique Bernstein.

The approximately 1-hour meeting was held in the Vatican but no communique on the meeting was issued.

From now on Samore's meetings with the Argentine and Chilean representatives will be more frequent, following the pope's desire to intensify negotiations seeking a solution to the border conflict.

CIVILIAN RULE, TORRELIO'S RESIGNATION URGED

PY200330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Former Bolivian President David Padilla Arancibia (1978-1979) asked here today for the peaceful transfer of power to the civilians by means of a national accord in which the people would play the principal role. The proposal was made as Gen (Ret) Jorge Terrazas Alborta, former army chief of staff during Walter Guevara Arze's government (1979), asked for Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa's resignation and the handover of power to Padilla Arancibia.

The statement made by former President Padilla, who handed over power to the civilians in 1979, says he is deeply concerned, alarmed and indignant at the endless chain of shameful events that are harming the prestige and dignity of the armed forces, and he demands strong punishment for those guilty.

The political picture became darker when the president himself stated that if politics had seemed to him before like a bag of cats, it now seems like a bag of rats, after having been accused by his own cousin and former defense minister, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, of being the person mainly responsible for the apparently fraudulent purchase of a textile plant for the armed forces.

Against this background, Col Moises Chiriqui, chief of studies at the staff school and former commander of the Ranger Regiment, was the chief accuser of President Torrelio when the president visited the Cochabamba garrison last week. It was learned that Chiriqui was summoned to La Paz, where he had a talk with Torrelio Villa at Government Palace today at noon. The subject of the talks has not been disclosed, but sources maintained that Chiriqui would be sent to the embassy in Uruguay as military attache.

Everything seems to indicate that Torrelio Villa was also not pleased with the speech yesterday by Col Faustino Rico Toro, commander of the military school, on the 157th anniversary of that institution. Rico Toro maintained that it was the desire of the armed forces to moralize the country and that he hoped their representatives in the executive branch had the same desire.

This batch of military statements come while there are strong rumors regarding Torrelio Villa's imminent resignation, which have been denied consistently by the Interior Ministry. There is also general discontent caused by the floating of the currency decreed on 22 March, which has led to a number of stoppages, strikes and street demonstrations. Right now a teachers strike is going on, and for tomorrow, Tuesday, the truckers have threatened a stoppage.

Terrazas Call

PY191906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Apr (AFP) -- The army chief of staff [as received] Gen Jorge Terrazas, today stated that he believes it is imperative that Gen Celso Torrelio resign so the cabinet can be restructured and the plans to restore democracy speeded up. In a document made public today, Terrazas noted that irascible groups have taken power and that all they have managed to show is inability, confusion, deceit and arrogance by violating human rights, laws and the rules of ethics.

Terrazas noted that there are dignified and honest officers who, together with likeminded civilians, feel the nation is gradually being destroyed. Terrazas proposed the formation of a military junta chaired by former President David Padilla Arancibia during a period of transition toward restoration of democracy and of the constitution within a definite period. This military junta will secure stability through a broad military and civilian consensus.

In conclusion, Terrazas proposed the restoration of national prestige and dignity through a nationwide plan for morality and the eradication of drug trafficking in coordination with international organizations. He also proposed that the persons responsible for the present national disaster be punished.

Torrelio Denies Fraud

PY180420 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Apr (AFP) -- President Celso Torrelio Villa said here today that politics is not just a bag of cats, it's a bag of rats. He made this statement in response to statements by his former defense minister, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, according to which the illegal purchase of a garment factory by the Bolivian Army had been done on orders from the president.

In denying the accusation, Torrelio Villa said the public knows who is culpable in the Ribsa (factory) case, and he added that his presidency had ordered that the purchase be cancelled, which was done by the ministers of finance and defense, Col Javier Alcoreza and Gen Reyes Villa. He indicated that a report was in the hands of the comptroller and that those at fault in this onerous transaction would be punished.

It was reported in military circles that Gen Armando Reyes Villa would be brought before a military tribunal for making statements without permission of the high command.

Minister Denies Coup Rumors

PY171812 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Rumors circulating of a coup attempt were termed malicious by Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado Garnica, who said this morning that any reports of the discovery of a coup in Bolivia are rumors aimed at raising alarm among the people. Minister Garnica added that the armed forces government will enforce the plan it has implemented. He said full tranquillity and calm prevail throughout the country, remarking that some sectors, like the teachers, are maintaining an unjust idefinite strike.

He also explained that the release of leaders (Jose Maria Palacios) and (Luis Lopez Altamirano) has allowed a solution to the problem raised by the outlawed Bolivian Labor Central, COB. He said the solution was implemented through the measure adopted by the Interior Ministry and the signature of a commitment document with rank and file leaders of the La Paz and Cochabamba districts.

Padilla: No Presidential Aim

PY201046 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz -- Former Bolivian President David Padilla, who was proposed yesterday by a group of officers to replace Gen Celso Torrelio as president, has said that he had nothing to do with that proposal. Padilla said he was not seeking the presidency and that the one who wants to be president is General Terrazas.

Interior Ministry Communique

PY200400 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Communique by the Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry 20 April]

[Text] The declarations carried in paid newspaper space in recent days by unrepresentative persons in a desperate effort somehow to gain political attention by making senseless requests with no support other than their personal and opportunistic intentions have created a wave of rumors about the country's political situation.

These declarations and the subsequent rumors are baseless and lack any sense of responsibility, and are intended to stir up social agitation and create confusion and unrest among the population in order to disrupt economic production and deepen even more the country's difficult economic situation, with the clear objective of subversion.

Those making these declarations and those spreading rumors are enemies of the fatherland, elements committed to the past who are interested in the country's destruction. They only intend once again, by taking advantage of the liberalization policy of the government, to cause unrest and distress in Bolivian homes.

The Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry calls on the sense of responsibility and the maturity of the citizens to disregard and discredit those false rumors, thus avoiding serving as rumormongers. The armed forces of the nation remain unshakable in their decision to preserve order and tranquillity throughout the country, and they will act without hesitation in the adoption of measures to prevent chaos and anarchy.

USSR GROUP TO DISCUSS MINING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

PY171459 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise, SIDERSA, will attend the Bolivian-Soviet (?interdepartmental) meeting in Santa Cruz Monday through Friday. SIDERSA will be represented by (Carlos Mejia), its marketing department chief. At the meeting SIDERSA will bring up aspects related to iron ore mining and processing.

SIDERSA officials have reported that they will propose the installation of processing and pelletization plants. However, future Soviet participation in the construction of the Bolivian iron and steel plant may also be considered.

For their part, the Soviets are interested in supplying heavy equipment and other items widely used in the mining industry. Bolivia will play an active role in the meeting, which will be attended by the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

6 POLITICIANS EXILED; UNION LEADERS DETAINED

PY140300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Six political leaders have been exiled to Sweden and nearly 10 are still detained in government security quarters, the human rights permanent assembly reported today. The exiles are Carlos Romero, Juan Alexander, Feliciano Cossio, Jose Calle, Gustavo Gutierrez and Rene Cartagena, many of whom had been detained for almost 4 months. Those still detained are Jose Maria Palacios, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB); Luis Lopez Altamirano, national leader of the factory workers; Constantino Lima, a presidential candidate for the Tupac Katari Indian movement (MITKA); Waldo Gutierrez, Adolfo Quispe, Jorge Cueto and Julio Delgade.

Strike Called Off

PY182219 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 18 Apr (TELAM) -- Since union leaders Luis Lopez Altamirano and Jose Maria Alvarado have been released, the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation announced today that the indefinite general stoppage that had been called for tomorrow has been suspended. Altamirano and Alvarado were released by Bolivian officials after they promised that they would carry out strictly union activities and withdraw from political activity.

MILITARY OBSERVERS ASSESS CONFLICT OVER FALKLANDS

PY192221 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 82 p 9

[Commentary by Guilherme Costa Manso: "Brazil and the Malvinas: An Analysis by Brazilian Military Officers"]

[Text] Brasilia -- From the very beginning of the military skirmishes between Argentina and Great Britain over the possession of the Malvinas Islands, the Brazilian military officers have always believed in a negotiated solution to the conflict. They trusted, as they trust the "lobby" [given in English] of British bankers who known, as good capitalists, that an investment in war in the Malvinas is not feasible, especially because there is no confirmation that the islands are in fact a new and important deposit of strategic minerals. For this reason, the military argue that the mobilization of arsenals of both nations can only be justified, on the British side, by the injured pride and honor, and on the Argentine side, by what the observers call an attempt to achieve the internal unity of the people.

Thus, whether at the level of ministers and generals or among military strategists, they all feel that the dilapidated economies of both Argentina and Great Britain will ensure the success of diplomatic negotiations, which are certainly delicate because the two nations must get successfully out of the impasse.

The military do not understand, however, how the government of General Galtieri could play such a hard-to-win game and with so many risks, seeking to remain in power; and they conclude that in fact, despite all the diplomatic niceties, Argentina is not a very trustworthy country, according to confidential remarks by high-ranking military officers in this capital.

They added that the annihilation of the Argentine fleet would be best for Brazil, because in case of a solution favorable to our neighbors, there is no doubt that Brazil and Argentina will resume their old rivalry.

Thus, the Brazilian military feel that in view of a possible Argentine success, Brazil's continental leadership will be threatened, especially due to the prudence which the Brazilian foreign policy of noncommitment is showing.

According to the sources, a more vigorous Brazilian position will be essential to maintain the country in an outstanding position in the American Continent. The sources base themselves on the principle that the union of Spanish-speaking countries in South America, or the implementation of the Andean Pact and the consequent isolation of Brazil will reportedly be the natural tendency on the continent.

For this very reason -- the same sources argue -- the Brazilian diplomatic contacts are always carried out bilaterally, and internal disputes among Spanish-speaking nations, especially due to border problems, favor this policy.

The military strategists also stated that the Brazilian position regarding the Malvinas Islands is more contradictory than one supposes; and the balanced position maintained by Itamaraty has already been understood by several factions of the armed forces in this manner; on the one hand, to instigate a country which is most likely to engage in war on the continent is, in the least, an imprudence. On the other hand, the squandering of dollars by the countries which make up the EEC and not seeing the British capacity to adversely affect Brazilian foreign policy, is suicide.

Yet, in practice and from the strictly military standpoint, the consulted strategists are against the theory of [former] Minister Golberi do Couto e Silva presented in his book "Geopolitics of Brazil" according to which the nations which make up South America must preserve the South Atlantic islands in friendly hands.

According to the consulted military observers, Brazil is much more interested in the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Malvinas than the possession of the islands by the Argentines. And the economic and strategic reasons of this position are not intrinsically tied to the Malvinas, but to the privileged position of the islands for the defense of the interests in the Antarctic.

Due to the riches which the Antarctic Continent is hiding in the midst of the mass of ice, a long-term investment would be justified in the struggle between the two nations for the possession of the Malvinas, because both have solid interests in the South Pole.

The sources added that now that Brazil is getting ready to consolidate itself as a polar nation, it is not convenient for Brazil that Argentine should take possession of the Malvinas Islands, changing them from neutral islands as they are today in relation to Brazil, into future military base.

It is so true that long before the conflict over the Malvinas, following the decision that the Brazilian Navy would make its first research on the Antarctic Continent toward the end of this year, the place chosen for the first expedition was very close to the Danish and British bases, among those of other countries, and exactly opposite the Argentine research bases in the same South Pole area.

It is worth noting that, by the theory of projections which devides the Antarctic by imaginary polar lines, the hypothetical Brazilian territory in that continent is superimposed on that of Argentina, if one considers that the Malvinas Islands are Argentine territory.

Finally, other strategists feel that the Malvinas, or the Falkland Islands, were an outpost of NATO in the South Atlantic; that is, Great Britain will always be paying attention to the bases it has in the African-South American continents, and this it will always be attentive to the movement of foreign ships in the area. According to the sources, this would be positive, because the fleets of the Soviet bloc which might move toward the South Atlantic would be watched by a country [UK] that has material means and responsibility for the survival of the West.

REQUESTS FOR ARMS SALES TO ARGENTINA DENIED

PY200914 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Apr 82 p 12

Excerpts] Brasilia -- Contending that "it is not the policy of the Brazilian Government to make any comments on its arms sales to other countries," Itamaraty yesterday declined to confirm or to deny press reports datelined in Buenos Aires that Argentina had already received a positive reply from Brazil to its requests for arms and spare parts for its military planes.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said: Requests for purchase of arms by other countries are examined on a case by case basis following a well established procedure. He added that these cases are studied jointly by Itamaraty and by the secretariat for the National Security Council.

Lt Gen Clovis Pavan, who was dismissed yesterday from his post as director general of the Air Ministry Research and Development Department (DEPED), said he was unaware of any shipment of arms manufactured by the Brazilian Aviation Enterprise [Avibras] to Argentina. He said he was not even aware that a request for these items had been made by that country.

The leading arms manufacturers (Avibras, Specialized Engineers Inc., Brazilian Aeronautics Company, and Bernardini) yesterday said they had not received any request from Brasilia to fill orders made by the Argentine Government.

Furthermore, arms sales are still prohibited to Argentina which, unlike other Latin American countries, has never been interested in purchasing Brazilian arms. Sources of Avibras, a company stationed in Sao Jose Dos Campos, yesterday afternoon said that "the matter has not yet reached the enterprise."

At Embraer, also located in Sao Jose Dos Campos, no one knew about supply of spare parts for aircraft of the Argentine Air Force. An Embraer expert noted that should Embraer receive an order today, it would take some time to fill the order because complete specifications of the aircraft would be required.

## PRESIDENT PINOCHET ASKS CABINET TO RESIGN

PA191909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1842 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Apr (EFE) -- President Gen Augusto Pinochet today asked for the resignations of all the members of his cabinet.

The information was released this afternoon by Julio Bravo, minister secretary general of government, who held a news conference at La Moneda Palace to make the official announcement.

### Receives Resignations

PY191839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1818 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially reported that Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today received the collective resignation of his ministerial cabinet.

The ministers decided to give freedom of action to the president to face the economic difficulties which are affecting Chile, according to authorized sources.

### Communique on Resignations

PY200119 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text of communique on cabinet resignation released in Santiago on 19 April]

[Text] Dinacos [National Social Communication Directorate] official communique:

Public opinion is aware of events which have lately disturbed the normal development of the nation's affairs. Problems of coordination among security organs, criminal incidents with repercussions far beyond their nature, and a strife-torn international situation both in the economic and political fronts which have contributed to creating a climate of intranquillity amid the population.

The situation which is depicted above has once again been taken advantage of by Marxists acting in a veiled and artful manner through personalities or organizations, which in good or bad faith, have contributed to an attempt to disturb the actions of the military government.

In the face of that situation, the president of the republic gave instructions to the Interior Ministry for the study of some matters. The Interior Ministry proposed different alternatives to face up to the present situation. The chief of state today determined to make some changes that will be announced and implemented at a later date. At 1145 today, therefore, the president called a cabinet meeting at La Moneda Palace and on that occasion he requested that all ministers resigned from their posts.

The government calls at this moment upon the citizenry to ponder in an honest and unselfish manner the great advances which have been made in the various sectors of national activities since the chaos when the goverment took power in 1973. The great task that has been accomplished cannot be marred or belittled by circumstantial situations that the perennial enemies try to exploit to their benefit and to the detriment of the majority of the Chilean people who wholesomely and openly trust their current government leaders.

It is once again reaffirmed in this occasion that there will be no changes made in the current economic policy and that our currency will not be devalued. The citizenry should confidently wait for the resolutions to be adopted by the chief of state so as to solve in the best possible manner the multiple problems besetting our country as a natural and unavoidable consequence of world events.

## MINISTER SEES OAS ROLE IN MEDIATION ON FALKLANDS

PA191928 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- The OAS will mediate the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands if the efforts of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig fail, it was learned today in Colombian Foreign Affairs Ministry circles. According to Foreign Ministry spokesman, it has been learned that in view of Haig's possible diplomatic failure, the OAS, through its Permanent Council, is hoping for and has the backing of member countries to mediate the conflict.

The OAS will assume the official role as mediator in the conflict, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said when questioned about preparations being made by the OAS Permanent Council to take charge of the matter as soon as possible.

Within the past few hours the OAS received a message of appreciation from the British Government for the interest the OAS demonstrated in mediating the territorial dispute over the Malvinas with Argentina. The Colombian Government today expressed full confidence in the OAS mediation to avert an armed conflict between Argentina and Great Britain and the OAS was urged to give the world an example of equanimity, determination and intelligence.

Commenting on a note from the British Government to the OAS Permanent Council, Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said this is the best opportunity for the government [as heard] to show its mediating ability and to serve as an element of conciliation, rather than to heighten the extraordinarily dangerous crisis. For the first time in a long while the OAS has the chance to take action in accordance with the principles that inspired its creation, Lemos said. He expressed hope that the opportunity will not be misused and that the OAS will give the world an example of equanimity, determination and intelligence.

The note from the British Government to the OAS acknowledges the importance of a possible OAS role as mediator in the conflict, which threatens to become a war of unforeseeable dimensions. By commending the OAS efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement on the issue of the Malvinas Islands, the British Government has recognized the important role that the inter-American organization can play as an instrument of peace, Lemos said.

## GENERAL CONFIRMS OVERFLIGHTS OF SAN ANDRES AREA

PA190225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2217 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 16 Apr (AFP) -- The presence of unidentified supersonic aircraft over San Andres Island in the Colombian Caribbean was confirmed today by Gen Numa Pompilio Rojas, commander of the Colombian Marines. The officer, who made an inspection tour of Providencia Island on Thursday and Friday, witnessed the passage of a supersonic aircraft that caused a loud boom as it broke the sound barrier.

General Rojas affirmed that "unidentified aircraft are violating Colombian airspace." He charged that these flights were "to verify our ability to react militarily." "Colombia has the ability to neutralize any military action against the archipelago of San Andres and the other Caribbean islands," the general said. He confirmed that "air, sea and land vigilance will be reinforced."

According to some reports, "strange airplanes" which might be Cuban or Nicaraguan have been overflying the area since last Sunday, when a large aerial explosion shook Providencia. Military authorities then began to investigate, and today General Rojas said the noises are caused by unidentified supersonic aircraft. The general did not specify the aircraft's country or origin, but said that "they fly at a high altitude, some 20,000 ft, and it is therefore impossible to identify them."

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS TRYING TO ENTER COUNTRY

PA161405 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2101 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Quito, 15 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Defense Minister Gen Jorge Maldonado today said that over the weekend Colombian armed groups tried to enter Ecuador but were forced back by the military. In a press conference, the minister added that the Ecuadorean military detachments near the Colombian border "are being attacked by heavily armed Colombian groups" trying to cross the border.

In August a detachment in La Bermeja was attacked by alleged leftist guerrillas and two Ecuadorean soldiers were killed.

The minister said that on Friday Ecuadorean troops captured five Colombian insurgents in the Santa Rosa sector. "Since the group was believed dangerous and for reasons of national security exclusively, they were turned over to the Colombian military command in the area," the minister added.

He said that again on Saturday armed Colombians were surprised by Ecuadorean soldiers and were repelled. He said the group withdrew toward Colombian territory, taking two wounded with them. "The armed forces will continue, as they have been doing, to protect the fatherland against violations and any armed incursions will be repelled," Minister Maldonado said.

The Colombian border area has been under heavy military surveillance since February of last year, when a column of the Colombian leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) fleeing from Colombian troops entered Ecuador, were stopped and later turned over to the Colombian Army. Carlos Toledo Plata, founder of the M-19 and other senior officers of the subversive organization were among the 48 guerrillas arrested.

LEFTIST FRONT PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

PA160211 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] [Begin recording] The national board of directors of the Radical Alfarista Front [FRA], aware of the notorious deficiencies of the current constitution, which are partially responsible for the moral, political and economic crisis of the country under the incumbent Democratic regime, has prepared a coherent, profound and well-thought out plan to reform the constitution. [end recording] This is how national director (Cecilia Calderon) began her speech to announce the FRA plan for constitutional reform. The plan has seven socioeconomic and four political topics.

The FRA proposes that workers' rights to cost-of-living pay adjustments, according to the findings of the pertinent organizations, should be recognized and guaranteed. The FRA also proposes a similar cost-of-living increase for those receiving disability, old age, retirement, and widows and orphan pensions, among others, from the Ecuadorean Social Security Institute, IESS. Another article in the constitutional reform plan proposes that the state participate in the companies that provide mass transportation in cities with more than half a million inhabitants.

Further, the plan proposes that the tax system be based on the economic capacity of the taxpayers and be guided by the principles of equality and generality. [Begin recording] We demand that the tax system be reformed. We want tax laws that will stimulate investment and reinvestment, particularly in the agricultural and livestock, arts and crafts and industrial sectors, that use Ecuadorean raw materials. [end recording]

Another FRA proposal is for representatives of the mayors and prefects to be appointed to the National Development Council. Among the political topics included in the constitutional reform plan that the FRA is going to send to congress for discussion in August is a ban on Ecuadorean political parties receiving financial contributions or subsidies from foreign governments, parties, organizations, companies or foundations.

HAIG MEETS WITH ZAMBRANO, GOES ON TO WASHINGTON

PY200415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Apr (AFP) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig departed for Washington at 2340 local time after a 1-hour stop in Venezuela following 4 days of intense negotiations in Buenos Aires to find a solution to the Argentine-British crisis over the Malvinas. Haig met behind closed doors with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano in the protocol room at Maiquetia International Airport, on the Caribbean coast near Caracas.

Zambrano: Crisis Complicated

PY200502 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Exhausted and concerned over the results of his intensive mediating action in the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said, shortly before departing for Washington, that he hoped to find a solution to the crisis despite his struggle against time.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, who welcomed Haig on his stopover in Venezuela and met with him behind closed doors for almost 50 minutes, conveyed his concern by stating that the situation is quite complicated. This was the second meeting held in recent days by the chiefs of the U.S. and Venezuelan diplomacy. The first meeting took place last Thursday, 15 April, when Haig was on his way to Buenos Aires.

Support for Argentina

PY200533 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (TELAM) -- The U.S. Air Force aircraft carrying U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig took off early this morning from Simon Bolivar Airport en route to Washington. Haig, who had come here from Buenos Aires, met for approximately 1 hour with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco.

While Haig declined to meet the press, Zambrano Velasco made a brief statement to the press noting that they had discussed the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas. Zambrano Velasco, who did not want to elaborate, said the situation was complex, critical and complicated. He added that he had talked with Haig about the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and explained the Venezuelan position in favor of Argentina, although expressing his desire that a solution be found to the problem.

HERRERA WARNS HAIG ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR UK

PY172251 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2102 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 17 Apr (TELAM) -- Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela, today warned the United States on the dangers it may pose by supporting Great Britain. He made this warning during a visit to the city of San Felipe, capital of the state of Yaracuy. Herrera Campins added that the Malvinas Islands have been, are and must always be a part of the territory of the Republic of Argentina, and that his country insists on the need for finding a peaceful but just solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The warning was given to Alexander Haig by the Venezuelan foreign minster, Alberto Zambrano, when the U.S. secretary of state stopped in Venezuela during his trip to Buenos Aires last Thursday.

LOPEZ PORTILLO RECEIVES SPANISH OFFICIAL

FL192202 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo this morning met with a Spanish delegation headed by Ignacio Camunas, chairman of Spain's foreign affairs congressional committee, at the official Los Pinos residence.

At the conclusion of the meeting with President Lopez Portillo, the Spanish official commented on the high level of friendship between Mexico and Spain. He said he will end here the tour he has conducted in the past 10 days, which included Panama, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Ignacio Camunas praised the personal and political efforts of our country's president for the sake of seeking formulas leading to detente, pacification and cooperation among all countries in Central America. Finally, he said that the Spanish delegation he heads will return to its country with a clear vision of Jose Lopez Portillo's stand with respect to the situation of the countries in the Central American area.

PRI DENIES REPORTED LINK TO EDEN PASTORA

PA200153 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) today emphatically denied the report that one of its planes was used to carry Eden Pastora, former Nicaraguan deputy defense minister, to Costa Rica. Oscar de la Garza, spokesman for the international affairs secretariat of the ruling Mexican party, said that the information, given to the press in San Jose by former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio, was totally false.

PRI CANDIDATE VISITS WORKERS IN BORDER AREA

PA152350 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Miguel de la Madrid, presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, has condemned economic development at the border without social development.

Addressing businessmen, workers and public officials in Ciudad Juarez, [word indistinct], De la Madrid stressed that economic growth alone is insufficient. This is not what we want to promote, he said. De la Madrid added that it is not possible to base the development of thenorthern border area on trade and services alone. Natural resources will have to be exploited rationally. Sufficient incentives will have to be created to bring about industiral development by creating job sources, he added.

During a tour of the area -- which has been called "the Northern Border Zone in National Development" -- to examine national priorities, De la Madrid indicated that development policies will have to offer working conditions based on equality, dignity and just wages to every Mexican worker.

While presiding over a meeting on assembly plants in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, De la Madrid listened to the workers' demands. The workers asked him for a renegotiation under conditions of equality in order to regulate the activities of assembly plants at the border and to eradicate the exploitation of Mexican workers by transnational companies. The workers charged that female workers are being exploited and demanded the full implementation of the federal labor law.

The workers told De la Madrid that a minimum professional wage must be implemented and that production standards and the payment of overtime must be regulated.

They also stressed the need to reorient and strengthen the assembly industry by providing it with new legal bases, creating job stability and allowing for the real growth of the national industry along the border. In San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, the local farmers indicated that deficient planning in irrigation and water conservation policies is their major problem.

Editorial on Workers Issue

PA170002 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Editorial by Pedro Ocampo Ramirez: "Two Kinds of Mexicans; Those Who Leave"]

[Text] Once again, this time during presidential candidate Miguel de la Madrid's visit to the northern border, there has been talk about the hardship and plight that the undocumented Mexican workers experience in the land of the dollar, of the dollar which has dealt so many blows below the belt to our peso but which, nonetheless, has so greatly favored those who speculated with the devaluation.

The fact is that these compatriots are faring very badly in the United States; they are very discriminated against, both socially and economically; they are very exploited and robbed of the fruits of their labor and they are often jailed without reason. Why, it would seem they are in Mexico, in the Mexico which has not yet been able to incorporate them into its irregular and unjust development; the Mexico which does not seem to have a place for them, either in its economy or its legal system, the Mexico which still does not manage to retain them, through either the certainty or the promise of a better life.

Therefore, in the name of human rights, we can and should protest the mistreatment and exploitation to which undocumented Mexican workers are subjected in the powerful northern country, which boasts so much about being a image of egalitarian democracy and an exemplary country full of opportunities for everybody. Yes, we can do it.

However, exercising the most elemental self-criticism, we must become aware of the painful reality in which those hundreds of thousands of Mexicans live. Practically expelled from their environment, either because their plots of land became too small because they divided as the land passed to the next generation, or because the hoarders and local bosses exploited and humiliated them to exhaustion, they finally made the decision to migrate in search of a better life. However, instead of a stable and well-paid job abroad, they encountered abuse; they had their honest wages stolen and they suffered the misfortune of discrimination.

Taking social justice, or just plain justice, to the rural areas, not letting each peso sent to the rural areas reach its destination in the form of a mere few pennies as a result of disgraceful corruption, and eliminating speculators from the economic activity as well as the traditional local bosses from the political activity, must become unrenounceable purposes within a context of promised moral renewal of our society.

Perhaps in order to achieve an equitable distribution of the fruits of national development -- or rather as a consequence of it -- the Mexican migratory flow into the United States will have to reach a better level.

For instance, we are sure that if there were no Mexicans enjoying the good life and squandering their money -- either ill-gotten gains or honestly earned money -- at the gambling tables of Las Vegas, or paying per square meter in California or Texas what his serene highness Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana asked for each hectare, perhaps there would not be such a large number of second-class Mexicans going where they are not wanted, being badly received, or -- and this is very painful -- being sent back in cattle trucks. They are second-class Mexicans. Since they do not arrive with full wallets, since they will come back penniless, they are not seen off amid public-relations smiles and euphoric wishes for a nice trip and a very prompt return.

DE LA MADRID ON ECONOMY, OIL, FOREIGN POLICY

FL161315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- PRI Presidential Candidate Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has said that the anti-inflationary policies implemented in Mexico often cause stagnation in the economy's basic sectors. In a document issued today by the PRI on salient points in De la Madrid's talk with foreign newsmen on Wednesday, the candidate noted that these policies become inflationary pressures because they do not go to the root of the problem.

He said that the main elements in the fight against inflation are the improvement of the systems of marketing staples, the creation of more jobs than demand required, and a balanced public expenditure policy. He said that a balanced policy is required to keep demand in step with offer. He added that internal short, middle and long-term formulas must be sought to fight the devaluation processes.

De la Madrid asserted that he will continue the country's oil policy based on self-determination, energy self-sufficiency, and control of oil exports. He said that even if the demand for Mexican oil were to increase abroad, the country would have to limit its exports to fit our economy's capacity of absorption.

He also said he will adhere to Mexico's foreign policy and will endeavor for its influence to intercede in a peaceful manner in the conflict affecting Central America.

He said he would like to be respectful of the U.S. Government's decisions concerning border problems, but that he would be demanding about respect for human rights in the treatment of undocumented Mexicans. In regard to Mexican-American communities, he said their ties with Mexico should be made stronger not only to maintain good relations but as motivation for our trade with the neighboring country.

Fiscal Reforms Promised

FL191540 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo State, 17 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel de la Madrid, presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party today said that should it be necessary, he will seek a constitutional reform to do away with the monopolization of wealth.

After speaking against concentration of wealth and oligopolization, De la Madrid indicated that it could become necessary to adjust Mexico's current economic conditions to prevent the economic system from providing support to privileged classes.

"One cannot promise equality in just 6 years, but one can promise to double efforts, step up actions and carry out reforms which would help us make some progress in the struggle against inequality," De la Madrid emphasized.

He stressed that he will not allow any fiscal privileges, in view of which he will make an indepth fiscal reform so that each one will pay whatever is due and the state will be able to avoid tax evasion and tax frauds. "Fiscal incentives are not designed to give rise to the accumulation of excessive profits," he stressed.

PRI REJECTS PUBLIC DEBATE WITH OTHER PARTIES

FL191500 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Pachuca, Hidalgo State, 17 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Hector Murillo Cruz, under secretary for information of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has indicated that there are no possibilities whatsoever of PRI presidential candidate Miguel de la Madrid holding public dialogue with candidates of other parties.

During the television program "Hidalgo Pregunta" Murillo Cruz pointed out that the opposition is permanently hurling criticisms at the federal government and the PRI, but according to him, this kind of behavior has nothing to do with the attitude of the people in general "who do not allow themselves to be drawn into pedantic discussions on marketing technology."

"Our presidential candidate is not the one who is refusing to face the candidates of the opposition for fear of a debate. It is the PRI's decision to exclude this formula from its electoral strategy," the party official said.

EEC ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON ARGENTINA REJECTED

PA192124 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (EFE) -- It was officially said here today that Mexico has adhered to the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) resolution which categorically rejects the European Common Market's economic sanctions against Argentina. A spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat also told reporters that the ALADI member nations called on the European Economic Community to lift those measures "immediately."

The spokesman added that Mexico believes that the measures taken against Argentina "seriously" affect "a developing country" and a member of this organization. He stressed that the same measures are against the laws that regulate the international economic relations. The spokesman said that in this sense the "Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of the States" in its Article 32 states that economic coercion should not be used against nations.

ALADI, an organization that replaced LAFTA is made up of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

ROMANIA'S BURTICA COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

FL191410 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Romania's Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica said here today that his country favors ending all types of colonialism and favors negotiation in the Malvinas conflict. Burtica, also minister of foreign trade, spoke to the press at his arrival here from Brazil to meet with Mexican officials to study the development of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

He said that Romania has always declared itself in favor of having each nation choose freely its own type of economic and social development and the kind of government it wants as well as being master of its own destiny and of its natural resources.

The Romanian official described President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal for easing the Central American and Caribbean problem as "extraordinary." Burtica will meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo on Tuesday and will return to his country the following day.

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA HAILED BY DE LA VEGA

FL200039 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2325 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Romania have made great advances in economic cooperation, above all in the industrial and agricultural fields, Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez asserted today. During the talks held by De la Vega Dominguez and members of a Romania delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, it was agreed to prepare a program of activities aimed at determining the steps to be taken to strengthen trade.

De la Vega Dominguez explained that currently Mexico imports coffee, raw materials and manufactured products from Romania. Burtica noted that there are coinvestment projects, especially in metal mechanics, manufacture of vitamin C, lathes, sulphur and metallurgy, among others.

Finally, the Romanian official extended an invitation to Mexico on behalf of his government to participate with its products in the Budapest international fair next October.

PEMEX REPORTS PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION IN 1981

FL192319 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2055 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Basic petrochemical production in 1981 amounted to 9,159,972 tons, which represents an increase of 2.5 percent compared to the previous year. The report of PEMEX accomplishments in 1981 includes these figures, and notes that in the past 5 years 25 petrochemical plants have begun operating as well as 21 processing auxiliary units.

In that period of time, the report indicates, the following basic petrochemicals were produced in Mexico: perchloroethylene (percloroetileno), high density polyethylene, oxygen and (cumeno). Likewise, the production of sulphur, ammoniac, carbon dioxide and other products was increased.

The production of basic petrochemicals and byproducts in 1981 was 26.8 percent greater than in 1980. The number of plants in operation increased to 84 with the start of operations of four new petrochemical plants and, with them, eight auxiliary plants. The year's most outstanding event was the start of operations at La Cangrejera Petrochemical complex in the State of Veracruz, where acetaldehyde and ethylene oxide plants went into operation, eliminating the need for importing those products.

BRIEFS

DRUGS SEIZURE -- Atlacomulco, state of Mexico, 17 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- A marijuana distribution center was discovered today by federal agents, who seized nearly 3 tons of the drug in the town of San Gaspar in the municipality of Atlacomulco. Jose Manuel Manjarrez was arrested in the state capital while carrying 360 marijuana cigarettes for delivery to possible buyers as samples. At the house near the Atlacomulco hill, Manjarrez had stored 650 kilos of marijuana, packaged and ready for shipment inside or outside of the country. Also in the house, the police found a submachine gun, a rifle and a shotgun which, according to Manjarrez, he had for protection in case of a robbery. In Cana Verde, Veracruz, municipality of Coatzacoalcos, the police arrested Ruben Garcia Perez, Rosa Alicia Morales Rocha and Micaela Gonzalez, who were preparing 3 tons of marijuana for sale. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0020 GMT 18 Apr 82 FL]

## COSTA RICA

### FORMER COMMANDERS TO HELP PASTORA OUST FSLN

PA160427 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2114 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] San Jose, 15 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora, Commander Cero of the Sandinist revolution, announced today that the time has come to reinitiate the struggle so as to "straighten out the things" that are askew in his country and to "blast out" the Nicaraguan Government.

Pastora said that those responsible for the Nicaraguan situation are the nine commanders of the FSLN National Directorate, "who have betrayed the people even in the most fundamental thing, which is their lifestyle," and promised that he was "going to blast them out of the government and out of Nicaragua." Pastora made these statements at a press conference attended by more than 50 newsmen from Latin America, Europe and the United States.

While Commander Cero was talking to the newsmen, other commanders who were members of his general staff during the war against Somoza provided security at the luxury hotel chosen for the press conference. The hotel is located on a mountain on the outskirts of this capital. The guerrilla commanders who were providing the security were Sebastian Gonzalez (Wachan), Leonel Poveda (Comanche), Mario Aviles (Federico), Luis Rivas (Wicho) and Hugo Spadafora. Spadafora is a Panamanian citizen.

Eden Pastora said that "to straighten things out in Nicaragua" he has the support of a people made up of brave and sincere men who will fight for Sandino's true ideals under the banner and the slogan of the first Nicaraguan revolutionaries. The flag Pastora was referring to is the well-known red and black flag, but with the intials FRS representing the Sandinist Revolutionary Forces instead of the current FSLN for the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

According to a member of Pastora's security guard, other commanders who support Commander Cero but were not present and were not mentioned by Pastora are Commander Marvin (Jose Valdivia), and Commanders Emilio, Andres and Saco.

Pastora said that from now on he would begin planning, in stages, the actions to be taken on all the fronts; north, south, east, west and inside the country, up to and including military action if it were necessary. Regarding military action, Pastora said that he would take as much as was necessary, with the knowledge that he would have to fight "against forces extraneous to Nicaragua" and that this undertaking might cost him his life. He said that this risk has never fazed him during his 20-odd years as an internationalist revolutionary.

Pastora added: "The struggle has not begun, but from today on I will go wherever necessary to organize the struggle and wage it successfully." Pastora justified his actions by saying that he cannot stay away "from a reality that the Nicaraguans themselves must resolve."

### EDEN PASTORA EXPANDS ON ANTI-FSLN STATEMENT

PA192150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Interview with Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, on 18 April in San Jose -- recorded]

[Text] [Pastora] Many FSLN commanders are degenerating. If I must die to denounce and stop this, in order to have the FSLN commanders, brigade commanders, guerrilla commanders, commanders, deputy commanders and FSLN officers reform their conduct, I will die in peace. The idea is to save the revolution, the Sandinist revolutionary morale and spiritual values. It took us many years of struggle to attain those values, which we are losing barely 3 years after assuming power.

They are launching a campaign against Eden Pastora, burning the identification cards of militia members. Let them burn all the identification cards I signed, because I will return to sign the credentials of the Sandinist people's militias, MPS. I will be back to sign new militia credentials, but this time with adequate guidelines, true Sandinists, revolutionary, Nicaraguan and nonaligned guidelines. Let's not take on other people's problems. This is the sort of identification card I will be back to sign. I am also going to be signing the identification cards of the companeros of the FSLN.

I cannot accept any commander living in the mansions left by the rich in this country. The day that we have a real Sandinist people's revolution in Nicaragua, no government official is going to be riding in a Mercedes-Benz and living in exclusive residential districts, in palaces and mansions where the bourgeoisie lived.

I am a revolutionary. I have lived according to those principles and I am asking them to do the same. This was the example I learned from the Cubans. When I say that the Cuban revolution has many positive aspects, I am referring to the examples of humility and revolutionary honesty.

I am going to ask Commander Fidel Castro to send us instructors with high moral principles to teach the commanders of the revolution how a revolutionary should live, to teach the commanders how the Cuban revolutionaries live. I have seen Raul Castro's house. It is an apartment in zone that is not exclusive. I have seen the homes of Ramiro Valdes, Pineiro, and other commanders. I know how modestly they live in accordance with what they preach and just like the rest of the people [words indistinct]. If I am murdered for what I am saying, I will die in peace if I can get them to reform their conduct and to save the Sandinist people's revolution.

I constantly told them this, but they paid no attention. I tried to alert them so that they would reform.

This is the current situation in Nicaragua. Now, if the situation is not rectified, I will call the people to the arms. I will supply them with arms. I will supply them with bows and arrows. I will supply the people with arms from the north, the south, the Atlantic, the Pacific and from inside, and within 2 or 3 years let's see what history will say, maybe before.

[Question] What deadline are you giving the FSLN National Directorate to rectify all those errors with which you have charged them?

[Answer] I would like for them to pull their furniture, belongings and other junk out those mansions and go to live somewhere else beginning tomorrow. I do not expect them to suddenly become populists and start living in slums, but they should be living in modest homes, a house in which any Nicaraguan can live decently. Why should we start living in the house of (Fidel Luz), the symbol of Somozism in Managua, in the home of (Luis Manuel Debayle), with a grand piano, swimming pools, Mercedes-Benz, [words indistinct] all that is the sweat of the Nicaraguan proletariat. Everything they have and wear represents the sweat of the Nicaraguan proletariat, even the shoestrings in their shoes, [words indistinct] of our women, [words indistinct]. They should live just like the rest of the people after a war [words indistinct] which has 14 poor neighborhoods.

[Question] Do you think the Nicaraguan people will wait 2 or 3 years more to be called to arms against what you are denouncing?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. In 2 years we will have starved to death. This will take place soon, if they do not correct things promptly. No, absolutely not. We are not joking. One doesn't play around with the people's freedom. One doesn't play around with the people's health. We cannot play around with the people's stomachs.

The other one, Jaime Wheelock. How does he live? Like a real oligarch. To tell the truth, to be honest, there are some commanders who live as they all should live. There is Daniel Ortega. He lives in a neighborhood that is not an exclusive bourgeois neighborhood. He lives in a house that is not ostentatious, but is worthy of a leader and he drives a little Audi. Why don't they follow his example? Why don't they follow the example of Moises Hassan?

Well, this is the situation and if I have to fight again, I will fight. The revolution faces two threats. There is imperialism, but there is also corruption. (?And this) corruption is provoking imperialism.

I am not saying that one has to reverse the revolutionary advances, the advances in foreign trade, in the control of banking. Those revolutionary advances cannot be reversed. I am concerned about the immorality, the demagoguery. They talk beautifully, but they live even more beautifully.

[Question] When you mentioned Soviet influence in your communique, to what were you referring? Just to the source of weapons, or is there some other influence that represents a greater peril?

[Answer] Look, the tank is a Soviet symbol. So are the weapons in those quantities and volumes. To defend the revolution, we need rifles. We need antiaircraft weapons and antitank weapons. We don't need tanks. We don't need MIGs. We need helicopters. We need transport planes. We need cheap air transport. We don't need MIGs.

We are not going to bomb Honduras. We aren't going to bomb El Salvador or Guatemala or Costa Rica or Panama. We don't need MIGs. I felt that it wasn't necessary to obtain tanks because they have no military significance. The problem was going to be the [counterrevolutionary] bands and the tank is useless against the banks. I said that the political cost of the tank would be greater.

## CARAZO CALLS FOR BRITISH TO LEAVE FALKLANDS

PA200047 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said that the Costa Rican Government considers "imperative the withdrawal of the British from the Malvinas, as well as the immediate intervention of international organizations to study the issue and bring about peace. The British must leave the Malvinas," Carazo told the press, on reiterating Costa Rica's support for Argentina and its recognition of that country's right to the archipelago.

In the president's opinion, the conflict "has become more dangerous because it causes two continents, America and Europe, to confront each other." For this reason, he said, "The solution can only be found through dialogue, without the intervention of other nations."

However, the president said, the dialogue should take place, "not to decide whether the British should go or stay, but for them to definitely leave the islands." Carazo emphasized that the interference of other countries could cause an outbreak of war at any moment and if this happens, the consequences will be difficult to stop.

In a statement to the newspaper LA NACION, Carazo said that one of the most worrisome aspects of the problem that emerged as a result of Argentina's occupation of the Malvinas on 2 April is that neither of the two nations wants to give in.

The Costa Rican Government "condemns any violence that may take place and therefore considers it imperative for the British to withdraw from the Malvinas and for there to be an immediate intervention by international organizations to study the case and bring about peace," Carazo said in conclusion.

## EL SALVADOR

### PDC OUTLINES POSITION ON GOVERNMENT MAKEUP

PA170207 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 14 Apr 82 p 27

[Christian Democratic Party, PDC, statement "to the Salvadoran people"; no place or date given -- capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Two weeks after the elections for a Constituent Assembly, and in view of the results of those elections, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] feels it imperative to outline for the Salvadoran people its interpretation of the event, which has taken place within a process that began with the insurrectional movement of 15 October, in which the PDC played a major role. With the failure of the first junta in late December, 1979, the PDC agreed to form a government with the armed forces in order to implement the postulates of the 15 October proclamation. Thus began a process of socioeconomic changes and of democratization which has had the support and sympathy of the great majority of Salvadorans. Within the same process, the revolutionary government junta and the armed forces pledged to return to an institutional system within the shortest possible time. In line with this pledge, they scheduled elections for a constituent assembly in March, 1982, and presidential elections for 1983 to permit the process of democratization to be carried out without delay.

The 28 March elections have been a clear demonstration of the people's response to the efforts made by the revolutionary government junta, efforts that could not be changed by a whim without having popular discontent felt throughout the country.

The people clearly expressed themselves at the polls in favor of peace and democracy and against violence and terrorism. They gave plurality support to the PDC despite the intensive campaign waged by the rightist parties to create confusion and mistrust with regard to the true nature of the problems that the country is confronting and the accomplishments achieved by the revolutionary government junta in such a difficult period.

The manner in which the votes and deputies were distributed among the various contending parties and the significant fact that the PDC obtained the largest number of votes and representatives -- over half a million votes, which sets a new electoral record, and 24 deputies -- oblige us to act with the greatest patriotism and seriousness and in accord with the enormous responsibility that the people have placed on us and with the guidance born of the very process of democratization that we initiated. We decided to make a major effort to design a government that would reflect the aspirations that the people indicated at the polls. To this end, we initiated talks with the representatives of the so-called "opposition parties" in a search for a formula that would permit us to join with those parties in establishing an institutional system within which, putting aside ideological and personal difference, we would establish a government that would truly respond to the desires of Salvadorans and that would, in its composition, reflect the people's will as translated in proportion to the votes obtained by each party. With this in mind, we proposed to the representatives of the other parties the establishment of a provisional government that would respect the pledge to hold presidential elections next year, a government in which the three parties that won the most votes in the elections would be represented and in which there would be a proportional distribution of cabinet posts and municipal mayoralties.

Regrettably, our proposals were not duly welcomed because the establishment, after the elections, of an alliance among the five opposition parties modified the people's will by creating a bloc that has a majority of votes in the Constituent Assembly, and secured for this alliance all-encompassing powers over the destiny of the country. With this advantage, the RIGHTIST parties rejected the proposal of a SHARED government and in exchange offered two cabinet posts, ONE IN THE CENTRAL ELECTIONS COUNCIL AND ONE IN THE ACCOUNTS COURT.

This proposal does not respond to the aspirations of the citizens as expressed by the vote, or to the proportion of votes obtained by the PDC, or to the historical demands of the country, which requires a government of participation to ensure the advance of the process of democratization and the achievement of true peace.

Consequently, the PDC informs the Salvadoran people that, despite all its efforts, it has not been possible to reach an understanding on an equitable arrangement for a government of UNITY, because its proposals have so far not been taken into consideration, and the proposals submitted by the representatives of the rightist parties is considered unacceptable by the PDC's decisionmaking organs.

Aware of the consequences that our country will face if blindness and intransigence prevail, we make a new appeal to the NATIONALIST REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE AND THE NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY to reflect on their attitude and reconsider the basic proposals regarding a shared government with a proportional distribution of posts as the only way to guarantee the reestablishment of social harmony, the recovery of economic activity and an advancement toward democracy and progress in our country.

The Salvadoran people must be aware that the PDC will never accept a formula of government that does not reflect the people's will as manifested at the polls. If a satisfactory arrangement is not reached, the PDC will pass to the OPPOSITION to continue struggling for the same objectives that inspired the armed forces proclamation, for the accomplishments achieved by the people in the past 2 years and for the process of democratization.

NO AGREEMENT YET ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

PA190003 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1920 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Raul Beltran report from El Salvador via the Sercano Network]

[Text] Antonio Guevara Lacayo, former Salvadoran attorney general, member of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] Exdcutive Council and Constituent Assembly deputy, said today that all political parties have agreed that work sessions will begin in congress Monday but that the official installation of the Constituent Assembly will not be until Thursday. Meanwhile, we shallwork 3 days prior to the installation because the sacred national interests so demand, the PDC leader said.

One question still remained amid the political vacuum, uncertainties, public opinions and the constant rumors: Have the political parties completed negotiations and reached an agreement on how to organize the government or executive branch? Antonio Guevara Lacayo said: We are negotiating and there is nothing definite yet. Meetings continue, but we have yet to arrive at an agreement.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson and the National Conciliation Party [PCN] continue meeting to try to find a formula to organize the executive branch. However, ARENA spokesmen said that as far as they are concerned the candidate must be a civilian. The PCN supports the same thesis.

In reference to a possible tachers' demonstration on behalf of Deputy Education Minister Roberto Serrano, ARENA spokesmen said this morning that the teachers will naturally ask that this official remain at the head of the ministry as director of centers. However, ARENA and PCN spokesmen said that so far they are of the opinion that the present officials must be removed from this ministry and that to date they have found a 25-million-colon deficit in salaries, unpaid wages, extra hours worked and other payments due the national teachers. These statements were made in reply to sercano questions on the matter. It is also believed that two or three ARENA deputies will resign from their posts as constituent assembly deputies in order to join the government cabinet.

## EDITORIAL REJECTS U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S 'DEMANDS'

PA170107 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Apr 82 p 9

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressmen Visit El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of U.S. congressmen, led by Congressman James Wright, recently visited San Salvador, apparently to learn a few truths about our country and to talk with leaders of the various political parties.

As can be seen, we Salvadorans could all have stayed at home on 28 March, because the U.S. congressmen would have voted for us, in view of the demands presented. The dangers that we faced and the blood that was shed, the great civic spirit demonstrated and the 2-year struggle have no value in the face of the ideas of Mr Wright and his companions. Fortunately, not all U.S. citizens have such a sad concept of democracy and of El Salvador's tragedy as the congressmen do.

Compensation for the Bloodshed Is Not "Aid"

It should not be forgotten that, in order to continue receiving U.S. "aid," during the times of President "Jimmy" Carter, a program of socialistic reforms was imposed on El Salvador that has brought the country to ruin and has made us more dependent on international charity. Moreover, Mr Carter never sent that aid, while he granted the Sandinists in Nicaragua more loans and aid than that country had received in the preceding 45 years.

However, is the aid upon which the visiting congressmen are imposing conditions really aid for El Salvador? Could it or should it not be considered a small compensation for the Salvadoran blood shed in this trench against communism? In the final analysis, the attack on our country and on Central America is only one phase of the Soviet offensive against the final bastion of the West; the United States.

El Salvador is being forced to form a government in accordance with foreign criteria and to include a political group responsible for the nation's bankruptcy. We are being asked to improve our "human rights" position and we are being pressured to maintain reforms that would be completely unconstitutional in the United States. One must ask whether these demands are made of countries like Poland and Yugoslavia, which are the beneficiaries of U.S. munificence. However, the patriotism of our people and their leaders will prevail over what is just another maneuver in the conspiracy against America.

## MANAGUA: POLITICAL REFUGEE STATUS FOR SOMOZISTS

PA172139 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The demonic Salvadoran Government junta which is about to be ousted from power, will, as one of its last illegitimate acts, grant political asylum to a group of Somozists who carried out terrorist activities in Costa Rica some months ago. Last year, this Somozist group attacked the Costa Rican radio Noticias Del Continente and were imprisoned by the authorities. The group was freed when a similar group hijacked a Costa Rican commercial airplane and demanded the terrorists' release.

The 11 Somozists flew to El Salvador and, according to an announcement, they will be given the status of political refugees, despite an extradition request presented by the Costa Rican Government.

## FMLN OFFICIAL IN FRANCE STRESSES NEGOTIATIONS

PA192311 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Roberto Armijo, representative of the FMLN-Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, in France, said in Paris today that a military victory of the Salvadoran opposition would immediately provoke a mass U.S. intervention and the internationalization of the conflict throughout the region.

In a press conference attended by foreign press correspondents in Paris, Armijo stressed the role that countries like "Mexico, Panama, France and Venezuela" can play in the search for negotiations. The FMLN-FDR representative said that the Salvadoran Army is "discouraged and demoralized." He also noted that the people's participation in the recent elections had "surprised him."

Armijo indicated that the Salvadoran opposition has presented to several governments a document that contains "the steps to be taken for negotiations." Although he refused to provide a list of the countries that have received the document, he admitted that France and Mexico are on that list. He said that the FMLN-FDR's government program can be described as nonaligned, pluralist and respectful of a mixed economy.

# GUATEMALA

## JUNTA MEETS WITH POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

PA181948 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The military government junta met with leaders of four political parties this afternoon at the defense minister's official residence, known as the Beige House in Zone 10. It was officially stated that during the meeting, Guatemalan internal and foreign policies were discussed.

The political parties that were represented at this meeting were the National Liberation Movement (MLN), the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG), the Nationalist Renovating Party (PNR) and the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN). The Democratic Institutional Party (PID) and the National Unity Front (FUN), parties that supported Gen Anibal Guevara's presidential candidacy, were not represented at the meeting. Also, there were no representatives from the United Revolutionary Front (FUR) at the meeting.

The three leaders of the military government junta, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad and Col Francisco Luis Gordillo Martinez, were present at the meeting. Political leaders in attendance included Lionel Sisniega Otero and Hector Aragon Quinones, MLN leaders; Alejandro Aguirre, former GDC and PNR presidential candidate; Roberto Carpio (Nicol), former GDC and PNR vice presidential candidate; and former presidential candidate Gustavo Anzueto Vielman and Mario Aguilar Abroyo representing the CAN.

Horacio Maldonado Schaad, a member of the military junta, said yesterday that Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre was responsible for contacting the political parties leaders about attending this meeting. Today's meeting lasted approximately 3 hours.

After the meeting the president of the military government junta, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, said that there will be similar meetings in the near future. Rios Montt, accompanied by the people who took part in this afternoon's meeting, spoke of the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] There is no specific subject to be discussed, no special agenda. All we are trying to do is agree on some issues and attempt to work together.

Political representatives, well known to the people of Guatemala in one way or another -- they have come to support the role of the government junta. I believe that since their role is to rule the political concept of Guatemala, they will agree on what to do.

[Question] Was this meeting requested by the politicians or by the military junta?

[Answer] Not by one or the other. This is a fact, in the same manner that you are here, like you are here today; neither did you request it nor did I invite you. It is a fact that is related to this new political duty. We can all talk, we all must talk.

[Question] Is there any indication that they will collaborate with the government junta?

[Answer] They cannot turn their backs on the people. They represent the people and they must work with the government.

[Question] What benefits have resulted from this meeting?

[Answer] The best benefit is political understanding. This is something very important. As party representatives they are letting the junta know about their concern about arriving at [words indistinct].

[Question] Any word on the constituent assembly?

[Answer] There is no word on the constituent assembly.

Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, military government junta spokesman, said that this afternoon's meeting had very important results.

Maldonado Aguirre referred to the absence of the democratic institutional party and the national unity front in this afternoon's meeting. [Begin Maldonado Aguirre recording] The particular subject that we were going to discuss was the beginning of a democratic process and the fact that during the electoral process, we absolutely disapproved the government's guidelines, which set a bad example for the country. For this reason we feel a legitimate right to participate in a dialogue. [end recording]

Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, former presidential candidate of the Nationalst Authentic Central, spoke of the activities that the political parties that participated in the meeting with the government military junta will carry out. [Begin Anzueto recording] What we are going to do is to participate in drafting the new electoral law, and establishing the electoral systems, using past experiences and up to date and practical methods to minimize the possibilities of fraud and to make it more representative of the people's will. This is what we are going to discuss in the first of a series of meetings that we are going to hold. Once we have a draft bill, we are going to submit it to the authorities and to other sectors. After we are through with this, we are willing to continue cooperating in other tasks.

[Question] Will your party accept a government post?

[Answer] If necessary to help solve some of the nation's problems, we will. However, we are not thinking along those lines, but as I said before, if necessary, we will cooperate. [end recording]

Anzueto Vielman also referred to the absence in this afternoon's meeting of the parties that supported Guevara: [Begin Anzueto recording] They were not barred from attending the meeting. They simply did not show up. Local newspapers published the invitation to the meeting from which no one was excluded.

[Question] Did you receive a special invitation?

[Answer] We did receive a telephone call inviting us to the meeting. [end recording]

## HONDURAS

### PAZ BARNICA, NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO TO MEET 21 APR

PA171830 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- A meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan foreign ministers is now scheduled for 21 April in Tegucigalpa, it was officially reported here today.

A Foreign Ministry bulletin stated: "Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman has accepted an invitation issued by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica to hold a meeting and to exchange views." The two foreign ministers' talks will deal with a peace plan proposed by Honduras in the OAS in March to prevent an armed conflict between the two countries, it added.

The plan proposes general disarmament, the reduction of foreign advisers, respect for the borders, elimination of arms trafficking, vigilance by a multinational force and a permanent bilateral dialogue. The Nicaraguan Government has published no official statement on the peace plan, but some of its members have expressed opposition to its contents.

### GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON NICARAGUAN REFUGEES

PA160040 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Communique from the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs hereby informs the national and international public of the following:

1. At approximately 1700 hours on 7 April 1982, a group of 105 Nicaraguans who entered the country as refugees arrived in the town of Las Trojes, El Paraiso Department. They had come from the village of (Las Filas), Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, Republic of Nicaragua.

2. Spokesmen for the group said that they fled from Nicaragua due to anxiety that affects the peasants in Nueva Segovia Department and because they did not want to be compelled to serve in the Sandinist people's militia. They accused the Nicaraguan regime of adopting the Marxist doctrine, with all the consequences that this represents for the citizens who believe in democracy.

3. All of the above was confirmed by a group of prominent people, both Honduran and foreign, who visited Las Trojes on 9 April. Among them were civilian and military officials of our government, U.S. Senator Harry Byrd, a cameraman from the NBC television network, Peruvian newsman (Hugo Guerra) and Honduran newsmen.

4. The Honduran Government deplores the fact that the current situation in Nicaragua is producing the painful phenomenon of refugees. However, faithful to its traditional respect for the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states and in an effort to maintain the active neutrality that the government has always professed, it will relocate these Nicaraguan refugees to areas further away from the border zone as soon as possible.

## NICARAGUA

### ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF BERATES EDEN PASTORA

PA172347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Speech by Sandinist People Army chief of staff, Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, 17 April at the Carlos Aguero military school during militia repudiation rally against Eden Pastora -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We are not surprised in the least that, at all levels, our humble and working people have, from the beginning, repudiated the treacherous maneuver of Eden Pastora. We are not surprised because we know that our people with their own awareness, as an exploited and fighting people, can tell who are the leaders and men standing by them and who are those that betray the interests of the people and the course of the revolution. We will not be surprised if during the coming days there are hundreds of meetings repudiating him. Nor would we be surprised if tomorrow, if any of you were to come face to face with the traitor of the militias and the people and immediately recognize him as a new enemy of the Sandinist peoples revolution. [applause]

We know that this treacherous maneuver is not an isolated act, or has occurred as a result of the thoughts and decisions of traitor Pastora. We also know that it is not the result of the decisions of the group of traitors who accompany him. We are convinced that it is a part of a greater treacherous maneuver led directly or indirectly from the United States of America.

We know that behind the lies and statements of Eden Pastora and his challenge of the revolution and people lies the aggressive attitude of imperialism wanting to destroy our revolution. This is not an isolated act, it is part of an imperialist aggression. Eden Pastora does not stand by himself.

Once the people trusted him when he fought besides the people and the FSLN. Today he fights against the people and besides others. Today he fights beside imperialism and he is being built up by the U.S. imperialists.

Other fighting revolutionaries and peoples were left waiting for Pastora'a cooperation. Hundreds and hundreds of Salvadorans, fighting and dying, were waiting for him and the aid he promised. Hundreds of Guatemalan guerrillas and all of the Guatemalan people were left waiting for the highly-touted aid promised by Pastora.

Let them know, once and for all, the traitors of yesterday, and today, that many like Pastora can betray the cause and join the group of the oppressors and from there they can talk and lie a lot. They can do much international damage to the Sandinist peoples revolution and from there perhaps they can promote some crazy little war. But let them know that our people will never be long the victim of a deceit. Sooner or later our people will understand and clearly identify their friends and enemies and our people in their daily struggle for the conquest of a better future will remain forever, and the traitors, those who have failed, will be in the trashcan.

Let them know, once and for all, that this revolution will never be betrayed by anyone and that our national directorate will never fear the threats of the Yankees, Somozists, Chamorros and Pastoras. Also let them know that our people, with the vanguard at their head and with the National Directorate at the head of the vanguard, will crush anyone who stands in the way of the revolution.

If once we were just and understanding, if we used persuasion and conviction, today we shall be firm and hard and let them know that in any part of the world where he may be this traitor can be reached, as Somoza was, by the long arm of justice. [applause]

You, the people, have revolutionary friends and countries as well as brothers who are also struggling and who are everywhere. May traitors never forget this. Wherever they may be, sooner or later, justice will reach them and the harm and treachery done to our people will be paid. [applause]

Also, Eden Pastora should be told that half of the army and thousands of militia are on the way to the border. However, they will not receive him with open arms. They will be waiting for him to cross into Nicaragua.

Militia Demonstration

PA172227 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Our people organized in the Sandinist peoples militias are showing, while burning the identification documents signed by traitor Eden Pastora, that one cannot play with the feelings of the people.

Our people integrated in the Sandinist peoples militias of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN], Sandinist Workers Federation, National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, Farm Workers Association, 19-July Sandinist Youth Movement [JS-19J], Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, National Employees Union, General Labor Confederation and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution are participating in a repudiation march against the actions of Pastora, an ally of U.S. imperialism.

When interviewed, several companeros of the JS-19J, ANDEN and others, said that Pastora's betrayal deserves death because he is no longer a Nicaraguan since he has attacked the peoples revolution. In another interview workers said that Eden Pastora will not pass beyond our borders and if he does he will find a people with high-fighting morale.

Pastora's Remarks Refuted

PA170417 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] While well-known international organizations watching over the compliance of human rights in the world have said that these rights are not violated in Nicaragua, Eden Pastora Gomez said in Costa Rica yesterday that he has seen with sorrow that anguish, fear and insecurity prevail among our people.

The Latin American Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Association of Jurists, Amnesty International, (Pax Christi) and many serious persons and organizations that have requested permission to come to our country have found a reality different from what Pastora described. The great campaign woven around the communities of Miskitos, Ramas and Sumos which tried to convince the world that our government persecuted these ethnic groups, was also mentioned by Pastora. He said that these groups were being persecuted, imprisoned or murdered and that a climate of terror prevails along the Atlantic coast and throughout Nicaragua, because of the state's security services.

May our people judge. Let us recall the words of Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega on 15 March 1982 when the state of emergency was decreed: The state of emergency will not even cause a movie house to be closed. It is to save our revolution and people.

JUNTA MEMBERS MEET WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

PA162018 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Anthony Quainton yesterday met with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, and Sergio Ramirez Mercade, member of the junta.

Both leaders noted the importance of the congressmen's visit to Nicaragua and the congressmen expressed the desire to improve relations between the two governments.

The meeting was also attended by Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the FSLN National Directorate. The U.S. legislators later met with Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca.

The U.S. Congressional delegation headed by Democratic Congressman James C. Wright said that the objective of the visit is to express his country's interest in the economic development of the Central American and Caribbean Region. The delegation left for Jamaica yesterday afternoon.

D'ESCOTO CRITICIZES U.S. CARIBBEAN AID PLAN

PA160414 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Nicaragua supports Argentina in its struggle to keep the Malvinas Islands. This statement was made this afternoon by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who added that the Kuwait meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement approved a resolution supporting the Palestinian people in their search for liberation and recognizing the PLO as the sole official organization in their struggle for independence.

Father d'Escoto paid the president of the republic a brief visit following his long tour through European countries. He said that reason supports Argentina's bid to recover the Malvinas Islands. He also thanked Panama for its support of Nicaragua at the UN Security Council during the vote on the Nicaraguan position regarding what it termed U.S. aggression. D'Escoto said that every time he comes to Panama he will stop by to greet President Aristides Royo because Royo has always supported the Nicaraguan position.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] Before the whole world the United States has said that it wants to maintain all the quote, options, unquote, open. By options one understands the use of force and threats and all those things that are condemned by the UN Charter.

[Question] Father d'Escoto, one last question: The United States wants to implement a plan in the Central America and Caribbean area that has been named the Caribbean Basin Initiative. This is a plan to help these countries recover from the economic limbo they are in. How does the Nicaraguan Government regard this Caribbean Basin Initiative that President Ronald Reagan recently announced?

[Answer] Well, I believe that it would be interesting if the United States really wanted to help the Caribbean Basin countries overcome the economic stagnation that most of us are currently experiencing. But I believe that it is obvious, quite evident, that this U.S. plan involves crumbs, because that is what it is. It is not enough to help even one, any one of the Central American countries to come out ahead.

Therefore, I believe the United States is seeking to change its image a bit, so that it would not be seen exclusively as a country bent on militarily crushing all the progressive currents that seek a deep and authentic change to satisfy the Central American countries' yearnings for peace, democracy and freedom.

This has been the U.S. response to the clamor for justice, democracy and peace. The United States supports the brute force of criminal dictatorships, but now it wants to change this image and has come up with this plan. But I think it has made a fool of itself. Why? Because of the insignificance of this aid.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Minister, for your statement. [end recording]

ARCE, MONGE AGREEMENT CONDEMNS AGGRESSION

PA191408 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The mutual friendship between the peoples of Costa Rica and Nicaragua is once again demonstrated by the results of the meeting between FSLN Political Committee Coordinator Commander Bayardo Arce and the president-elect of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge. During the meeting it was stated that Costa Rican territory will not be used as a base for aggressive actions. President-elect Monge said that during his period in office that begins on 8 May, his government will not allow Costa Rican territory to be used as a base for aggressive or hostile actions against Nicaragua.

The meeting between Arce and President-elect Luis Alberto Monge was scheduled last week and was held yesterday afternoon in San Jose, Costa Rica. Two hours of fraternal negotiations resulted in an agreement that is satisfactory to our people.

SERGIO RAMIREZ SEES INVASION AS 'CERTAIN'

PM161501 Madrid YA in Spanish 11 Apr 82 pp 14-15

[Jose V. Colchero "April" interview in Managua with Sergio Ramirez of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: "Thousands of Men Preparing to Invade Nicaragua"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you take into account the danger of a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Some days ago I received a telephone call from a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Michael Barnes, a friend of ours and a straightforward and honest man, who told us, in a worried tone, that we were perhaps going too far by decreeing a state of emergency here and that he could assure us that a U.S. invasion would not occur, that the United States is opposed to it, that the conditions for it do not exist and asked up why we were discharging less seriously ill patients from hospitals to free beds for war wounded. We told him the same as I will tell you, that we fear not only an invasion by the U.S. Navy, though that does not mean that we do not fear this, because we have already suffered it twice this century; "it means that everything to do with the climate of aggression that we are suffering is connected with what is virtually an army in 14 camps on the other side of the border with Honduras, where about 5,000 men are concentrated. The majority of them are former Somozist guards, others are mercenaries being trained by Argentinian and U.S. troops, and they receive weapons and supplies from the United States. Noncommissioned officers and leaders of small units are training in camps at various locations in Florida. We are certain that these people will decide to penetrate Nicaraguan territory on a massive scale.

Similarities With Cuba

[Question] So might preparations be going on for an operation similar to the one that affected the Fidel Castro regime, when Cuban exiles landed in the Bay of Pigs in 1960?

[Answer] We believe so, because the CIA is unimaginative and likes to repeat its mistakes.

[Question] The chief of the Honduran Armed Forces has said that he would not oppose a U.S. intervention in Central America. Are these remarks part of a psychological war or could preparations really be underway for an armed conflict that could extend to the entire region, not only to Nicaragua?

[Answer] Colonel Alvarez, Honduras' Army chief, who was trained by the Argentine Army and whose mentality is very similar to that of the Argentine military leadership, has said something even worse than that -- that he would not oppose the use of Honduran territory by the U.S. Army as a base with respect to another country.

And that other country is us. We regard these remarks as extremely irresponsible and believe that they conflict with the understanding that must exist between neighboring countries. Nicaragua will demand from the Honduran Government an explanation of these entirely irresponsible statements.

[Question] To what extent does Nicaragua support the revolution in El Salvador?

[Answer] It is very difficult to reach an understanding with the U.S. administration because we broadcast on long wave and they broadcast on short wave; we belong to the late 20th century and they belong to the late 19th century. There is a century's difference between our mentalities. They base their policy on the final vestiges of the Monroe Doctrine, on the gunboat diplomacy that made the Caribbean a U.S. mare nostrum. To reach an understanding with the Yankees, they must change their wavelength and tune in with us and accept us as a sovereign country -- as small, humble and weak as you like, but sovereign -- and as soon as this sovereignty is recognized, we are willing to conduct any kind of dialogue.

[Question] Are negotiations due to start between the United States and Nicaragua following an initiative by Mexican President Lopez Portillo? The world awaits their results with extraordinary hopes. What are the prospects for these negotiations and what can be expected from them?

[Answer] The majority of Security Council member countries urge that no UN member nation use force in the Central American area or against Nicaragua. They are appealing for peace and negotiations.

The United States itself has told us that it is not ready yet, and I regard that as a trap for the policy of President Lopez Portillo, whom we very much respect; but we must not forget that the fact that Nicaragua, a small country, convened the Security Council and that the latter has pronounced itself in Nicaragua's favor is a historic defeat for the United States and a diplomatic victory for us. We gained the sympathy of over 60 countries which registered to speak, including Spain. I wuld like to say that the Spanish Government's stance has been consistent, clear and objective and that in this connection, Spanish Ambassador to the United Nations Pinies adopted a very good stance, and that the statements by Minister Perez Llorca have been very clear. This demonstrates how just our cause is.

[Question] What stance will Nicaragua adopt in this dialogue with the United States? Will it adopt a role as a Central American power with respect to the North American giant?

[Answer] We speak not as a power but as a small country that wants to be left alone. We want to carry out a revolution within our own borders and the Yankees have fabricated the claim that we are responsible for what is happening in El Salvador. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is older than the Sandinist Front and the social struggle in El Salvador is older than in Nicaragua. The conditions of injustice there were worse than they ever were here. If any Central American country has demonstrated the atrocity of social injustice it is El Salvador. Its 14 wealthiest families had lamps worth $200,000 in their homes while thousands of families died of starvation. This is the cause of revolution in El Salvador: It is not a question of whether or not we are sending them rifles.

World Importance

[Question] But the Sandinists had the world on their side. Somoza's overthrow was hoped for. The Salvadoran guerrillas, however, do not have international public opinion on their side....

[Answer] I believe that the case of El Salvador is now more important on the world scene than Nicaragua's case ever was. The international media never gave us the attention that they are now devoting to El Salvador. And this is becuase the Vietnam syndrome is operating in El Salvador. The Americans are terrified of El Salvador becoming another Vietnam in Central America. We can see this in the opinion polls. Between 75 and 85 percent of the U.S. population are opposed to the U.S. military presence in Central America. They do not support Reagan's policy in our region. They fear another Vietnam war and that is in fact what would happen, if the U.S. encirclement continues to be stepped up, because a conflict here would potentially involve Colombia, Venezuela, Panama....

[Question] How could an escalation be avoided? With UN troops guarding the borders?

[Answer] We do not accept foreign troops -- even UN troops -- guarding the borders. Not from any theoretical stance, but because we have suffered physically as a result of interventions in the past and have an excellent memory. The solution is political negotiation.

Domestic Situation

[Question] What is the domestic situation like in Nicaragua? All this defense effort must surely have cost a great deal of money and required an extraordinary sacrifice from the people?

[Answer] Tractors and cranes that should be building roads or dredging harbors are now digging trenches. The people who should be sowing corn are in gun emplacements in strategic locations.

[Question] Does Nicaragua purchase expensive armaments abroad from various countries including France?

[Answer] No. France granted us very generous credit with a period of grace, but most of the weapons have been given to us. We have not spent much on armaments, but the mobilization is expensive. However, it is not a question of armaments. The United States has nuclear devices and we have machetes, but we are sure that we will defeat it if it intervenes in Nicaragua. Central America has become the world's foremost pole of tension, even ahead of the Middle East. It is not an international strategic area but the United States has transformed it into the major center of tension. I believe that Washington is making us pay for the Soviet troops' entry into Poland.

[Question] Is there any internal dissidence in Nicaragua?

[Answer] In our country the wealthy people have always sided with the Yankees and unfortunately we have not managed to change this.

[Question] Will there be elections in Nicaragua?

[Answer] In 1985 -- and they will not be like in El Salvador. A national assembly will be elected, which will be empowered to appoint the executive. Not only the Sandinist Front will be in the running, which is the charge leveled at us. All parties, including the Conservative Party, will participate. The Sandinist movement wants to win these elections because we are implementing a historic project that we could not continue if we were not in power. If we lost the 1985 elections the revolution would end in Nicaragua. I do not believe that Mr Robelo [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement leader], for instance can lead a revolution, since he is the owner of an oil factory.

[Question] But if Mr Robelo (who was a colleague of yours in the first government junta during the war against Somoza and following the victory) won the elections, would you yield power to him?

[Answer] Yes, but many things would have to change in Nicaragua for that to happen. This is the only revolution in the world that after 3 years has 60 percent of the means of production in private hands. There are many bankrupt private entrepreneurs to whom we grant loans so that they can continue working. It would be enough for us to restrict credit to end private enterprise, if that were our aim.

MILITIAMEN DAY CEREMONY IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL170020 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2055 GMT 16 April begins coverage of militiamen day ceremony, which also mark the 21st anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of the revolution, from Santiago de Cuba at the 26 July school town [Ciudad Escolar], formerly the Moncada Barracks. The announcer reports that hundreds of militiamen, men, women, students and townspeople have gathered at the parade grounds to witness the ceremonies.

At 2100 GMT the announcer reports that Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz along with several members of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and Politburo have entered and march music begins. An unidentified speaker addresses Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz and announces that the 578th Division of the territorial militia troops from Santiago de Cuba has formed and is ready to receive its combat banner. Col Ivan (Ortega Morales), chief of the 578th Division, receives the combat banner from the hands of Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of FAR.

The announcer reports that General Castro continues to present combat banners to all unit commanders of the 578th Division. At 2007 GMT an unidentified speaker introduces militiaman (Francisco Hernandez Pereira) who will speak on behalf of all the members of the 578th Division. (Hernandez) is described as a worker and founder of the national revolutionary militia. He begins his address at 2108 GMT.

(Hernandez Pereira) stresses the importance of the territorial militia troops and the importance of having the 578th Division carry out its mission following the footsteps of the young rebels that attacked the Moncada Barracks. He then recalls many exploits of the rebel heroes as excellent examples to follow. (Hernandez Pereira) outlines the financial difficulties of supporting the militia and urges all to actively and enthusiastically participate in raising the funds to defray expenses. He then reads a proposal which asks all workers of the province to organize economic, social, cultural, sports, scientific and recreational activities whose profits would go into a fund to support the militia troops. Because, he says: "In order to avoid a war, it is necessary to be prepared for it" and calls for the 578th Division to follow along the path of revolutionary heroes. [vivas and applause]

At 2119 GMT Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC Santiago de Cuba Provincial Committee, is introduced and begins his address. Balaguer expresses satisfaction over the honor of having Santiago de Cuba host this ceremony. He urges support for Francisco Hernandez' proposals and for Fidel Castro's speech at the recent UJC Congress. He asks those who support Castro's speech for a show of hands. [applause] He quotes many of Fidel Castro's statements regarding defense of the revolution and especially those referring to defense of the birthplace of the revolution. [applause and chants] He says that for the enemy to take Santiago de Cuba it must first "banish from its soil each man, woman, child -- young and old -- in fact it would have to bring down these mountains surrounding us. Militiamen," he says: "Remember that we fight ready to shed our blood, ready to die but mainly we fight to carry out our Commander in Chief Fidel's order for all the revolutionaries, for all the communists, that the only right we have in the struggle is to win the victory." [vivas and applause]

At 2127 the announcer states that alternate Politburo member and Secretary General of the Cuban Organization of Trade Unions Roberto Veiga will make the closing speech.

Veiga begins his speech by indicating that the people are getting ready throughout the country to defend their fatherland. He recalls that 21 years ago Fidel proclaimed the socialist nature of the revolution and pays homage to those who "shed their blood to inflict upon Yankee imperialism its first defeat in America," and to those who are fighting in alien countries helping them to attain their independence.

Viega says that in most countries in this continent the people despise military institutions which they see as instruments of the exploiters, and states that this does not happen in Cuba where the people know very well who their enemies are.

He goes on to extol the traditions of the militia made up of workers, peasants and women who defended the revolution in Giron, and the role they are playing in the country's defense. He then states:

"Dear comrades: It so happens that now the Yankee imperialists are greatly concerned over the large quantities of Soviet-made weapons which have come into our country.

"Well, they can be as concerned as they want to but these weapons give us considerable peace of mind. [applause]

"These gentlemen really have some cheek: On one hand they threaten us and organize military maneuvers which include landings in the naval base of Guantanamo, crude invasion rehearsals on our own soil, they announce direct military aggressions against Cuba. On one hand they seek to intimidate us, constantly plotting every kind of aggression, while on the other hand they want us to be helpless so that they can freely carry out their nefarious intentions.

"These are the impossible dreams of decrepit imperialists. As Fidel has said, we will be a hard nut to crack and the day we give up our right to defend our gains and our future we will stop being revolutionaries. Obviously, we will never stop being revolutionaries. [applause]

"Today is a good day for recalling that the weapons with which our militiamen fought and won in Giron were Soviet-made weapons. This solidary attitude was displayed to its full extent in times of great danger. These weapons made victory possible in Giron, but in addition to this, they served to seal forever the unbreakable bonds between the fatherlands of Lenin and Jose Marti. [applause]

"Our fighting people will once again exhibit their strength on 1 May. Representing the entire country, the people of Havana will shake the foundations of the historic Plaza de la Revolucion. Once again we will show Yankee imperialists the strength of Cuba and of our revolutionary people and the kind of resistance they will find here if, under any pretext whatsoever, they try to get their bloody claws on our fatherlands."

Veiga points out that with only a few days to go before 1 May celebration, the people of Cuba are working hard to fulfill their two basic targets; production and defense. He adds: "At the same time, watchfulness is increased and defense is strengthened so that we will not be surprised by any military action from the enemy. Combat readiness of the revolutionary armed forces is being reinforced and we continue organizing and improving the territorial militia troops."

After emphasizing the significance of the establishment of the First Deivision he states: "We would like to see peace prevail. We would like to spend all our efforts on creative tasks. However, if need be, the militiamen from Santiago de Cuba and from the whole country will prove that this division is a fear-inspiring and invincible force." [applause]

Further on Veiga states: "Should war be imposed on us, we will make peace prevail. But this will not be the false peace of those who surrender, but rather the peace which only those who are prepared to resist and fight until victory is won, can conquer." [applause]

Veiga then goes on to outline the progress achieved in the development of the territorial militia troops, its current need for higher-ranking leadership and cooperation between the militia and the army. He stresses that the militia provide the country with a large military force which does not burden the country's budget since it is financially supported by the people and does not disrupt the country's economic activities.

Veiga dwells extensively on the financial support received from the people, support which, he says, amounted to 33 million pesos. He indicates that expenditures, however, surpassed 54 million, which "did not include the cost of weapons, since they were donated by the Soviet Union and, therefore, cost us nothing." He lavishes praise on every sector of the community which has helped the militiamen carry out their activities and urges continuing cooperation. He also praises Santiago de Cuba workers for their many achievements and efforts.

Veiga emphasizes the improved standards of living of the Cuban workers and their strong morale. He concludes the speech by saying: "They will never make us surrender, they will never make us kneel, they will never make us go begging so that priviledged elites and parasites can live in luxury." [viva's and applause]

MADRID PAPER INTERVIEWS MINISTER RODRIGUEZ

PM161043 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 6

[Monserrat Roig interview with Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: As deputy prime minister, have you ever seriously considered that President's Reagan's threats to Cuba could some day become a reality?

Answer: I have seriously thought this for some time, and several times a day. The threats are continuous. It is true that since the talks between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda there has been talk of possible negotiations. Even Reagan has mentioned this. But if you look at all the statements by other aides -- by Reagan and other Pentagon leaders -- you will see they are not limited to any one option. They say they do not intend to use U.S. troops, but that does not rule out either the navy or the air force. Nevertheless it is one thing for them to say they do not intend to use troops and another thing to undertake not to send them in, and they have never said the latter. The U.S. Congress itself has established that Reagan used $19 million to assist the CIA with the aim of destabilizing Nicaragua. And the involvement in Central America of the Argentinians and other Latin Americans at the service of the U.S. administration is becoming evident.

For all these reasons nobody can feel unconcerned. It would have been irresponsible of us to have done what we have done -- prepared our people, increased their capacity for armed response and at the same time confirmed our willingness to conduct a dialogue based on our principles. As Fidel told Lopez Portillo when the Mexican president visited Managua, Cuba prefers negotiations to confrontation. We are willing to give guarantees to Latin America's fraternal countries. So they need not worry, because our weapons, both those we possess and those we are receiving, are for the defense of our homeland. If the United States shoulders its responsbilities by ensuring that the peoples struggling in Latin America have a peaceful opportunity for democratic and social changes, we too are ready to shoulder ours.

Question: How does the Reagan administration differ from previous administrations?

Answer: I would say that all administrations that have coexisted with the Cuban revolution have been hostile toward us, from Eisenhower through Carter. But Reagan stands out because he represents the most conservative, most aggressive, reactionary and dangerous militant group. His dangerousness stems from an ill-founded ideology which automatically reacts with responses that seem prepared in advance. Anticommunism blinds them. They remind me of a cartoon from the McCarthy era: A citizen is lying on the ground while a policeman beats him. "I'm an anticommunist," the man shouts. The policeman, still beating him, replies: "I don't care what kind of communist you are'" History is teaching a number of lessons within the United States itself, where its economic policy is failing, as are its relations with the European governments, with which difficulties are increasing. History will teach it lessons in Latin America too. Last, they will not succeed in achieving any of their aims by means of impositions.

Question: Be that as it may, you are well aware that Cuba is said to be nothing but a Soviet neocolony of great strategic importance on the American continent.... What is the extent of the Soviet pressence in your country?

Answer: I would say the USSR is very much present here. If you visit Santiago de Cuba, you will see a huge textile factory being constructed with Soviet loans and subsidies. Further north you will see the construction of a vast nickel plant. Nearer here you will find a modern factory producing cane harvesters, which have released over 200,000 cane cutters while at the same time alleviating this inhuman work. There is a major difference between our present economic relations with the USSR and our former ones with the United States.

Question: Admittedly. But you will not deny that there is an economic dependence on the USSR. Because while the United States previously consumed some 70 percent of Cuban products, the Soviet now consume about 60 percent.

Answer: It is not the same.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because the economic relations with the United States were aimed at colonizing Cuba.

Question: Are there Soviet advisers in all the ministries?

Answer: Just as there are Latin American, French or FRG advisers. And you will see no Soviet troops in the streets. We love the USSR very much, and at the same time we love our independence passionately. Some people believe we must be anti-Soviet to demonstrate our independence. This is not so. We use the same compass as they do -- Marixism-Leninism. We will not satisfy those who accuse us, because there is a high degree of coincidence with regard to foreign policy. They have signed the nonproliferation treaty, which is something we will not do as long as the United States maintains its base at Guantanamo and its aggressive policy.

Question: Nevertheless the United States accuses Cuba of inciting and supplying weapons to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas, of causing tension and conflict in Central America...

Answer: Our pledge is based on solidarity. It has been stated falsely that the Cuban revolution views Latin America's problems from the viewpoint of armed struggle as the only solution. This is not so. Cuba said back in the Havana Declaration of 1962 that only where peoples cannot achieve their sovereignty democratically and freely is it necessary to take up arms.

We helped Nicaragua because Somoza was a cancer that had to be excised. Despite the charges leveled by senior U.S. officials, we are not supplying weapons to El Salvador. It is an insult to its fighters to believe they have to depend on others.

Of course El Salvador's enemies have been unable to show any proof of a flow of arms from Nicaragua for the simple reason that it does not exist. We have not done this not for any political or moral considerations, but because the circumstances have made it neither necessary nor advisable. But if there is a pledge on our part, there must be one from the United States not to arm the genocidal tyrannies of Latin America to the teeth. There is no law that demands that we remain impassive. Paths must be opened up to premit real social and democratic changes.

Question: It is rumored that there is again a shortage of commodities in Cuba. Has the economic situation improved or is there a return to hard times similar to those experienced at the start of the blockade?

Answer: The blockade is being stepped up. The Americans are trying to make the situation more and more difficult. In the trade field, for instance, they have issued provisions affecting products containing a U.S. component, even if these are manufactured outside the United States.

Question: What is life like in Cuba today?

Answer: Well, we will not deny that shortages exist in Cuba. However, we want a modern society, but not a consumer society. We want Cubans to have the basics, but housing has not yet been resolved and there is less meat that we would like. But we are trying to extend the spiritual life; one must not think in terms of a primitive, rudimentary society. Our economy is progressing; there is no hunger or crucial poverty here, as in so many Latin American countries.

Question: How much do you earn?

Answer: I earn five times as much as the country's lowest-paid workers. Though I must confess that my living standard seems higher than average. Be that as it may, if, instead of spending 14 hours a day in my office, as I do, I could be a university teacher, I assure you that I would be more content and would earn....?

Question: Do you believe European intellectuals now have a positive attitude toward what is happening in Latin America and toward the Cuban revolution?

Answer: There have been moments of crisis in the minds of European intellectuals, but it seems to be that there is a revival with respect to the Latin American conflict. As acquaintance with conditions in Cuba improves, what used to be emotional support is turning into a more profound understanding. We want not blind but critical adherence.

Question: You are an old revolutionary. What is your motto?

Answer: I often think about Seneca's motto: "Match your life to your thoughts." I believe you must live according to what you think and what you say. It would be a narrow interpretation of Lenin to say that the end justifies the means. We believe the means must be chosen in accordance with principles. In short, my motto is: Be loyal to yourself and to your people.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TRADE UNION CONGRESS BEGINS

FL192050 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] The national public administration workers union's fourth congress began this morning at the Lazaro Pena Theater with more than 340 delegates attending and presided over by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osvaldo Dorticos, Politburo members, Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and by other officials of the party and state.

At the start of the session a group of national vanguard workers, internationalist fighters and holders of the Jesus Menendez medal marched into the theater carrying the 10th WFTU Congress flag, presented to the trade union by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in recognition for its having met the emulation goals effectively.

Then the various work committees participating in the event were presented for approval by the delegates. Mario Machin Tirador, secretary general of the trade union, read the summary of the main report which outlined the work performed by the union members and the main deficiencies during the period. Among the main aspects of the report are the contributions needed from the trade union's sections in order to attain complete success in the establishment of the system for management and planning of the economy, the struggle against bureaucracy and waste of manpower, and the attention needed toward areas directly linked to providing public services.

FIDEL CASTRO ATTENDS CANADIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL191322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has attended a reception at the Canadian Embassy on the occasion of the historic date marking the Canadian constitution. The reception was hosted by the Canadian ambassador to Cuba to commemorate the historic event in which Canada attained full control over its constitution, thus legally ending British rule.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES KAMPUCHEA, LIBERIA DIPLOMATS

FL161600 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, has received in solemn audience His Excellency Comrade (Lon Bisalo), who presented his credentials as ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to our country. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion and laid a wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

Also in a solemn audience, Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez received Her Excellency Mrs Abeodu Bowen Jones, who presented her credentials as ambassador of the Republic of Liberia to Cuba. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mrs Abeodu Bowen went to the Plaza de la Revolucion and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.